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Carter Aides Report

Nixon Told Chinese of Planned Links

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—Administration officials report that President Richard Nixon told Chinese leaders in 1972 that he strongly desired to normalize relations with Peking, and that he would do so in his second term if he was re-elected that year.

Nixon's statement was not carried out largely because of the political scandals. Key officials in the Carter administration of it in the last few weeks as they went over the top-secret documents of the Nixon administration on China in preparing a China policy of their own.

The officials said the statement by Mr. Nixon was recorded in a memorandum of conversation with the late Premier Chou En-lai during the president's trip to China in February, 1972. But the officials underscored that, in their opinion, it was clearly a statement of intention and not a binding agreement or a formal understanding with the Chinese.

Mr. Nixon became so weakened by Watergate, the officials said, that he obviously did not want to risk alienating the conservative members of Congress who had been the strongest adherents of close U.S. ties with Taiwan and who were also his main supporters.

President Gerald Ford had the opportunity in 1975 to carry out the Nixon intention, the officials said, but decided for similar domestic political reasons not to press ahead with normalization, which would include formal diplomatic relations with Peking and some rupture in the U.S. defense treaty with Taiwan.

Chinese Unhappy
The existence of the Nixon statement explains why Chinese officials in recent years have been so unhappy with what they have privately termed the U.S. failure to live up to the Shanghai communiqué of 1972.

But the Carter officials said that their examination of the record did not show that the Chinese ever raised the statement with U.S. officials in subsequent years. And they have not discussed it with the Carter administration. "They have to assume that we're aware of the statement; they are probably too proud to talk about it," an official said.

The United States has reaffirmed its position on Taiwan. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

For Fishing Violations

U.S. Forces a Soviet Trawler Into Port, Seizes Second at Sea

BOSTON, April 11 (AP).—A Soviet trawler was brought to dock here today while a second Soviet ship was in Coast Guard custody. They are the first two Soviet ships stopped for violations of the 200-mile U.S. fishing zone.

The trawler Taras Shevchenko docked at the Boston Coast Guard Base shortly after 9 a.m. Coast Guard lawyers and representatives of the U.S. Attorney's Office immediately boarded the ship.

The 275-foot vessel, with a crew of 39, was seized late Saturday after the Coast Guard said it discovered the craft was carrying more than its quota of river herring. The seizure was ordered by President Carter.

In Washington, the State Department, quoting Coast Guard officials, said that the ship's log of the trawler showed that the vessel had caught about 50 metric tons of river herring, a species which was only incidental to its principal catch of hake.

The license permitted the vessel to keep about 7.5 metric tons of river herring, the department said.

Fifteen Coast Guardmen from the cutter Decatur operated the ship on the journey after its seizure on the fishing grounds 130 miles southeast of Nantucket Island.

The Coast Guard announced today that a second Soviet ship, the Antanas Smetekis, had been ordered into Boston Harbor yesterday from 160 miles southeast of Nantucket. The vessel, a 593-foot processing ship, was discovered carrying contraband fish.

The Coast Guard said the cargo of the second vessel was seized, but not the ship itself. But to seize the cargo, the vessel had to be taken into custody.

Gateway Guarded
The crew of the Taras Shevchenko will remain on board, with the gateway guarded and small craft prevented from approaching it.

The Antanas Smetekis, a refrigerated ship, acts as a support vessel to fishing ships. A Coast Guard spokesman in New York said. He said it was the first time that the Coast Guard had taken control of a nonfishing Soviet ship.

The Coast Guard has issued more than 60 citations and warnings to Soviet fishing vessels since



LIGHT MOMENT—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and touring British Foreign Secretary David Owen share a laugh during their meeting yesterday in Dar es Salaam.

Owen Peace Ideas Get Cool Reception

Rhodesian Rebels Rebuff U.K. Aide

DAR ES SALAAM, April 11 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary David Owen arrived here today with ideas for solving the Rhodesia problem peacefully. But African nationalists said after meeting him that they were still convinced that only armed struggle could resolve the problem.

Mr. Owen met Robert Mugabe, political leader of the largest guerrilla army in Rhodesia, shortly after arriving here at the beginning of a week-long tour of southern Africa.

Mr. Mugabe was accompanied to the meeting by members of ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) which is united with his ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) in the Patriotic Front alliance.

A statement issued by the Front at a press conference after a two-hour meeting with Mr. Owen said: "The Patriotic Front remains of the firm opinion that the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) conflict can be resolved only in the battlefield."

The British proposal to convene a constitutional conference "to resolve the Zimbabwe conflict" was discussed at the meeting, the statement said.

It added that the front had agreed to study the proposal, but "it is important to point out from the outset that Mr. Owen has failed to convince us that Britain is now in a position to effect a total transference of power to the people of Zimbabwe."

It added, "The British still appear not certain nor clear about how power should be effectively transferred to the people of Zimbabwe."

Earlier, at an airport press conference, Mr. Owen was asked whether he was bringing a set of proposals on Rhodesia or was merely on a fact-finding trip. He replied: "A bit of both. Certainly, I have some ideas which I wish to discuss with various leaders in Africa."

"But it wouldn't be true to say I came with a total blueprint because I don't believe that's the way you'll achieve any settlement. You'll only achieve a settlement by listening to people and taking account of their views and their experiences."

Mr. Owen said that the ideas he brought to Africa had been very fully discussed with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. "So it is true to say I don't just come to listen but perhaps I come to listen above all else."

Asked if he was bringing a set of proposals worked out with the United States, Mr. Owen said: "I think proposals are perhaps too strong. Certainly, a way forward which we think needs to be discussed."

Mr. Owen met Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere today and has scheduled a meeting with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Little Progress Expected
CAPE TOWN, April 11 (AP).—Mr. Smith said today that little progress should be expected from his scheduled talks here Wednesday with Mr. Owen.

"I don't believe we should expect too much to come out of these discussions," Mr. Smith told newsmen after returning to Cape Town from a holiday cruise up South Africa's east coast.

"In the first place, Mr. Owen is a new man to his position and, secondly, he has absolutely no practical experience of the Rhodesian problems," Mr. Smith said.

United Press International

SEIZED—The Soviet trawler Taras Shevchenko arriving in Boston Harbor after seizure.

Singapore Is Pressing Tough Campaign to Crush Dissent

By David A. Andelman

SINGAPORE, April 11 (NYT).—Singapore's formidable Internal Security Department, under orders from Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, has begun a new campaign to repress dissent that has crippled his twin political opposition and a fledgling human-rights movement.

A series of arrests in the three months since the governing People's Action party swept every seat in a barely contested national parliamentary election has seen the detention or intimidation of political candidates, lawyers and journalists—all of whom, in one way or another, have been outspoken in their opposition to or criticism of government policies.

On several occasions, under apparent threat of indeterminate prison sentences, such critics have confessed publicly on television to a wide range of abuses, including adherence to the ideals of or membership in the Communist movement. The result has been to paralyze dissent.

For the 2.5 million persons living in prosperity in this tiny island-nation at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, it has meant one more round of bombast and repression, designed, it

would seem, to soothe the Prime Minister's apparent fears that there are enemies all around and subversives within—a stance that is being used to preserve his own peculiar formula of dictatorship with a democratic facade.

Broad Front
In the months since the election, Mr. Lee, who has been in office since 1959, and the security department have moved on a broad front. Persons perceived as enemies have been arrested and some have been coerced into signing confessions and then appearing on television to recant.

Although the number arrested is less than a dozen, those affected are prominent and the intimidating effect has been devastating. Others have been targets of law suits growing out of alleged libels committed during the election campaign; these have led to stiff damage awards—\$40,000, more than a lifetime's earnings, in one instance—that threaten to force many into bankruptcy.

Still others, among them professional men and a priest, have been implicated by innuendo, their names dropped in the course of public "confessions" by friends and associates who accuse them of being receptive to ideas that are defined as inimical to national security. The effect has been

to isolate them although no formal charges have been brought and, indeed, may never be.

All these people have been linked to one or more plots, conspiracies and leftist ideologies that are said to include efforts to undermine relations between Singapore and Malaysia and the formation of such so-called Communist-front organizations as a human-rights committee.



Lee Kuan Yew

Gives Peres Six Months

Leftist Party in Coalition Stays in Israeli Alliance

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, April 11.—The small, but influential Mafpam party today decided to remain in the government alliance with the Labor party, thus avoiding a split which could have greatly bolstered the rightist opposition in next month's elections.

Since 1969, the leftist Mafpam has been allied with Labor in the "Maarach," or Labor alignment, which rules Israel. The Mafpam Central Committee voted today to stay in the alliance for the next six months.

Mafpam has long been wary of Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who was elected last night as leader of the Labor party. It considered him to be both a technocrat lacking in ideology and a "hawk" on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The election of Mr. Peres to succeed to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as the Labor party leader brought immediate calls from the ranks for Mafpam to quit the Labor alignment.

To Reassess Policies
But today, 58 per cent of the Mafpam Central Committee voted to stay in the alliance for six months, to allow the party to reassess its policies after the May 17 general elections.

Mr. Rabin announced last week that he would step down as party leader—and thus as probable prime minister after the elections—following an investigation into illegal bank accounts which he and his wife held in the United States. He sought to step down immediately as caretaker prime minister.

But tonight, the Ministry of Justice and the attorney general ruled that Mr. Rabin must continue in office until the general elections.

The reason that Mr. Rabin could not quit the premiership was because he had already resigned in December in a political ploy to oust certain ministers from his Cabinet. This made him a caretaker prime min-

ister, a spot from which by law he cannot resign. The law is designed to insure that Israel is never without a prime minister.

In a separate announcement, the Finance Ministry said that Mr. Rabin would not go on trial over the illegal U.S. bank accounts.

But the ministry said that its investigators had ordered the Prime Minister to pay a fine of 15,000 Israeli pounds (about \$1,600).

The Finance Ministry said that the file of Mr. Rabin's wife had been passed on to the state prosecutor and that she would have to stand trial for the alleged active use of her account in violation of Israeli law.

Legal sources said that there

had been no recent cases of prison terms being imposed for currency offenses of this sort. Mrs. Rabin faces a heavy fine.

Meanwhile, a Labor party committee today gave Mr. Rabin a place on the candidates' list, assuring him a seat in the next parliament.

This would be a springboard for any political comeback he may want to stage after his personal affairs have been settled. Labor's final list of candidates gave Foreign Minister Yigal Alon and former Foreign Minister Abba Eban the number two and three spots, respectively, assuring Mr. Alon the job of defense minister and Mr. Eban that of foreign minister if the Labor party wins the elections.

Colonial War Feared

French Leftists Assail Giscard on Aid to Zaire

PARIS, April 11 (NYT).—French Air Force planes flew more than 100 sorties today as President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing faced a leftist outcry over the intervention.

French Communists demanded a National Assembly debate and said France risked getting into a new colonial war.

Newsweek magazine quoted Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko as saying the French had also offered him military advisers to help against invaders of the southern Province of Shaba (formerly Katanga). So had Belgium, the former colonial power in his country, Mr. Mobutu said.

In Paris, the French Foreign Ministry said tonight that several dozen French military technicians were in Zaire but were "in no case taking part in the military operations."

It said a May, 1974, military cooperation agreement provided for French experts to train Zaire personnel on air and ground equipment which France had supplied.

Mr. Mobutu said the invasion was planned by the Russians and Cubans in an effort to destroy Zaire's chances of economic recovery. Newsweek reported.

"We had just launched a major economic recovery plan and the Cubans and Russians knew that if it showed signs of success they would lose their chance," Mr. Mobutu said. "They have decided to destabilize Zaire at a particularly bad moment for us but they will not get away with it."

"We are bitterly disappointed by America's attitude," Mr. Mobutu said. The United States has sent only two plane loads of non-lethal supplies.

"Both France and Belgium have been silent in the crisis backing us to the hilt, speeding up deliveries of weapons and ammunition and equipment. They have even offered military advisers to help plan the defense of Kolwezi," he said, referring to the main town in the copper-mining area. The invaders entered the region from Soviet-backed Angola.

1,500 Troops
Paris officials, giving further details of the airlift, said today 11 French planes—10 C-130 Transalls and a DC-8—lifted off from the Orleans air base on Friday to begin the mission of ferrying Moroccan troops and equipment to Zaire.

Algeria led foreign critics of the French. A statement by the Algerian news agency said the airlift was likely to increase Western intervention in southern Africa and threaten Angola.

In Paris, Robert Ballanger, Communist party National Assembly floor leader, demanded an immediate halt to the airlift. He also called for an urgent debate in the Assembly tomorrow to explain the airlift.

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Violation Seen
Claiming that neither the government nor the Parliament had been consulted, the Communist leader told Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, "You have not hesitated to violate the Constitution."

Claude Estier, Socialist party national secretary and spokesman, said the move may lead to larger French involvement.

There was no immediate indication whether the Socialists would support the Communist demand for an urgent Assembly debate. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bomb Defused in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, April 11 (AP).—Police experts today defused a small bomb apparently planted by terrorists near Jerusalem's convention center. It was the first such incident reported in nine months.

The police said the bomb was set to explode by a battery-operated timing device.

They warned residents to be on the alert for more bombs, apparently fearing that the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the capture of the city's Arab sector by Israeli troops might prompt more bombings.

Ex-Junta's Backers Linked to Bombings

Greek Right's Underground Probed

By Mary Anne Weaver

ATHENS, April 11 (UPI)—The arrests of three men on Feb. 25 may eventually lead police to an extensive rightist underground apparatus bequeathed by the dictatorship government overthrown in 1974, qualified sources believe.

The three have been charged with causing bomb explosions in Athens and with illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

Aristotle Kalentzis, 25, was the first to be seized. Acting on a tip from anti-rightist journalists, police arrested him as he returned home shortly before dawn after a night at a bouzoukia club. The other suspects, Evangelos Christakis and Anargyros Kakavas, were picked up later that day.

Mr. Kalentzis is a disciple of Italian neo-Fascist leader, Edg. Massagrande and a ranking member of the Fourth of August group, whose street gangs supported the former military government. The Fourth of August

is being investigated in connection with a wave of political violence in Athens, most of it directed against political parties, the press and bookshops.

Unsettled Nerves

Although it has not reached the level of recent years' political violence in Spain and Portugal, the outbreak has unsettled nerves here.

After a peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy, when, in the words of a parliamentarian, "the junta simply evaporated," disappeared, there are growing indications that the right is reorganizing its forces among youth, the politically disaffected, the press and the security apparatus.

Sixteen Greek journalists have been beaten by supporters of the fallen dictatorship and 36 leftist bookshops have been bombed. All political party offices have been targets of violence. According to a list compiled recently by youth organizations of the political parties, there have been 146

terrorist attacks during the last year.

The three suspects now in Korydallos Prison are the only ones to be arrested.

Athens Mayor Yiannis Papa-theodorou, who, along with 37 other mayors was twice denied government permission to organize rallies to protest the spreading attacks, fears that the violence is the first step toward the reactivation of an unofficial rightist security network.

"Why now?" asked the Socialist mayor. "The purges were never completed. The junta mechanism never disappeared. They moved cautiously during the early stages. Now the psychological climate has changed. The torturers from the security police are all walking about freely. The courts have exonerated those involved in the Polytechnic massacre [of November, 1973]. If there's no just punishment of junta elements, of course they'll be encouraged to reorganize."

Of the 71 junta leaders tried and sentenced collectively to 14 life sentences and 591 years in jail, fewer than 20 remain in prison. This situation, coupled with the authorities' inability to curb the growing wave of political violence, has jolted public opinion here.

"These people are operating under orders, not on their own initiative," charged Spyros Karatzafis, a respected leftist journalist who was one of the first to be attacked. "And these orders are known, in some cases, to originate within the police and security apparatus. I am accusing them officially," he said at last month's emergency session of the Union of Journalists.

After five journalists were beaten by junta supporters at the December funeral of convicted torturer Evangelos Mallos, in full view of hundreds of uniformed policemen, Mr. Karatzafis set up committees to investigate. It was their investigation that led to Mr. Kalentzis' arrest.

Although he reportedly has said little to investigators, his two companions, according to judicial transcripts leaked to the press, have told of contacts with international fascists, circuitous routes to meeting places, safe houses where arms and cash are stashed, and a membership of more than 1,000 activists in the Fourth of August group.

Magistrate Dimitrios Gytifakis, who interviewed 36 witnesses, reliably reported he has uncovered the existence of five other major rightist groups.

Both the Fourth of August and the International New Order fascist group function as political parties with the agreement of Greece's Supreme Court. According to Ministry of Public Order statistics, 23 extreme-rightist groups exist here.

"Our tolerance gave them the right to react illegally against legality," it was charged by an independent member of parliament, Hippocrates Savouras. He himself was expelled from the ruling New Democracy party when authorities searched his apartment last winter and uncovered a cache of arms.

Mr. Savouras, a leading figure in the resistance to the dictatorship, said that the arms were to be used to protect democracy, not to kill it. "That is the difference between us and them. We were acting against illegality," he continued.

"But Kalentzis, the others, are being covered scandalously by their own people who remain at the Ministry of Justice and within the security police."

Other critics of the government are more optimistic and are heartened by the present investigation, and by Mr. Kalentzis' arrest.

"It's the first time since the fall of the junta," a young lawyer said, "that justice is attempting to find out what's happened. And though the investigating magistrates are not being assisted by the police, they are trying to conduct a thorough investigation."

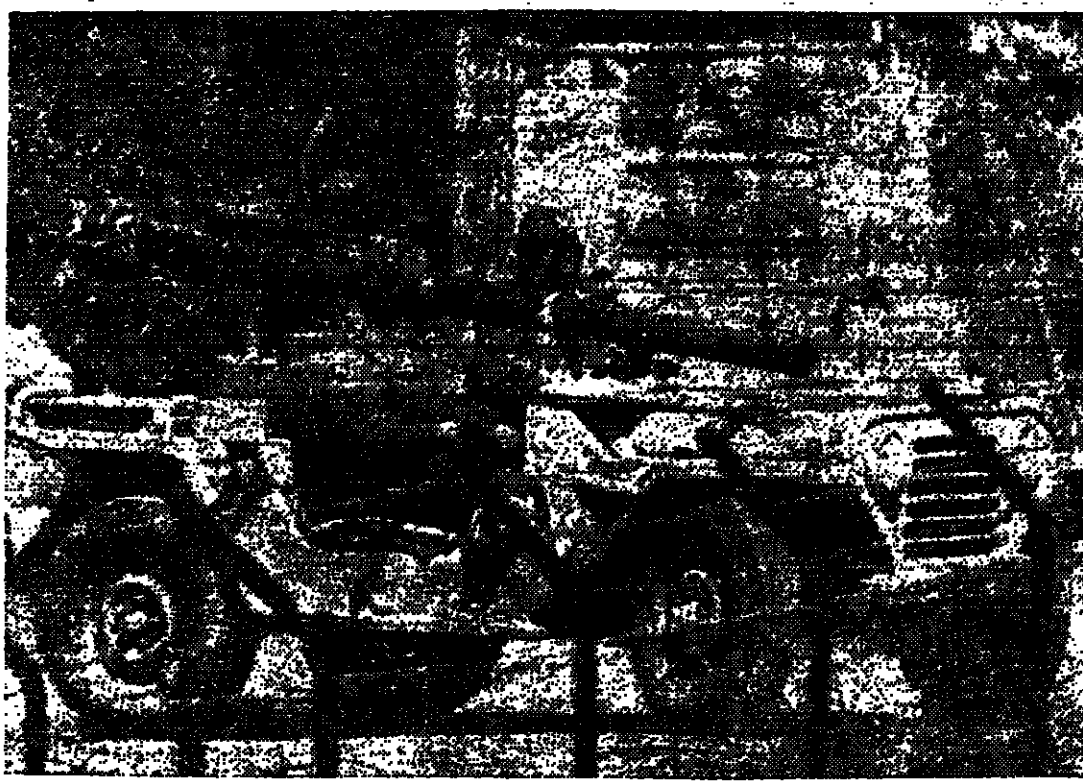
KGB Said to Give Georgia Dissident Limited Freedom

MOSCOW, April 11 (Reuters)—KGB security police have released Viktor Rikhsidze, one of three dissidents detained Thursday in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, dissident sources said today.

They said Mr. Rikhsidze, a former official of the Georgian Ministry of Culture, was freed Thursday night but has been required to report to police daily for questioning. The two other detainees, nationalist author Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava, a musician, are still in custody, the sources said.

They said an investigator told relatives of the detainees that the three were suspected of anti-Soviet agitation, an offense punishable by a sentence of seven years in a labor camp.

Mr. Rikhsidze and Mr. Gamsakhurdia are members of a Georgian group set up in January to monitor Georgian authorities' compliance with Soviet human-rights pledges given at Helsinki in 1975. Mr. Kostava belongs to the Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights.



FIREPOWER—Phalangist troops with weapon mounted on jeep in southern Lebanon.

Palestinians Suspend Offensive in South

By Henry Tanner

KHAIM, Lebanon, April 11 (UPI)—Palestinian commandos have suspended their weeklong offensive in southern Lebanon pending the outcome of political talks between Syria and rightist Christian leaders in Beirut.

There have been no major ground operations for three days against Marjayoun and Ktiel, the two principal Christian garrisons in the region. But the probing, shelling and sniping continue.

"We are not moving now," said Capt. Moussa al-Iraqi, the Palestinian commander in this front-line village. "We are waiting for orders from the political command. It is up to them." Mortars and rockets crashed into the nearby deserted village every few minutes, sending up clouds of dust from already damaged stone houses.

From the hilltop of Khaim, the meaning of the fighting in southern Lebanon can be clearly seen.

Commandos 'Unleashed'

From here it is also evident why Syria "unleashed" the Palestinian commandos in the south a week ago after a rightist Christian offensive, and is now reining them in again, at least temporarily.

Khaim, which was captured by the Palestinians Thursday, is three miles north of the northernmost tip of Israel, which is in the valley below. Marjayoun and Ktiel, a little higher than Khaim, are sitting on the other side of a narrow valley to the west.

To the northeast are the gul-

Ethiopia Reports Sudan Attacks

ADDIS ABABA, April 11 (AP)—The government claimed today that troops from neighboring Sudan are attacking northwest Ethiopian border towns, according to the official news agency, and to the Organization of African Unity for help.

The agency said the government had called the OAU secretary general asking him to advise other member states about the incidents. The statement protested the "recent direct aggression launched by the armed forces of the Sudan on Ethiopian territory through the northern and western parts of the country."

Relations between Ethiopia and the Sudan have deteriorated since July, when the Sudanese leader, Gaafar Numeiri, accused Ethiopia of aiding his opponents in an attempted coup.

Singapore Is Pressing Tough Campaign to Crush Dissent

(Continued from Page 1)

Eurocommunists to bring pressure on Mr. Lee to free scores of alleged Communists, many held without trial for years. Mr. Ramman also named a number of persons whom he said he had approached and who had indicated sympathy with such activities as formation of a human-rights committee, agitation against the government and preparation of anti-government news articles and commentary.

The whole thing was officially described as "a diabolical international Communist plot."

Mr. Senkuttuvan and Mr. Ramman went before nationwide television in a public confession and news conference. Mr. Senkuttuvan implicated the Far Eastern Economic Review and its editor, Derek Davies, a Briton, in what he described as an intricate plot involving secret tapes that were designed to undermine relations between Singapore and its larger neighbor, Malaysia.

The evidence was slim and, in any case, Mr. Davies issued an indignant denial.

At the same time, security policemen arrested Mr. Ho again, taking him to his office in the hope of going through his papers and books in search of evidence on which to detain him. There they found J.D.F. Jones, managing editor of the Financial Times, who had flown from London to support Mr. Senkuttuvan, and Anthony Rowley, who had come to replace Mr. Ho on the Review. The policemen demanded to know who the two men were, ordered them to say nothing to Mr. Ho, and rifled the office, seizing note-books, a tele-

phone-address book and various papers.

Nearly a month has passed since the arrest of Mr. Ho—who had contemplated leaving the country but decided he had no need for concern since he had paid his fine in the previous case—and no one has seen him except his mother, who was permitted a brief visit.

Meanwhile, friends and associates, including his secretary, have been detained. A young woman, held for six hours and questioned repeatedly, said she had been placed in a cold room where she shivered for more than an hour. When she complained, she related, she was told, "If you don't like this, there are other places we can take you."

There is little evidence, however, that any brutality is used by the security police apart from this cold treatment, which a number of prisoners have reported. "It's all psychological," said a Western diplomat who has looked into the arrest and interrogation process. "They simply say: 'Look at these people who have been in here for 15 years. We are perfectly capable of keeping you, too, for 15 years if that is what you want and if you do not confess.' For someone like Ho, who is 24 and has a whole life ahead of him, or like Arun Senkuttuvan, who has a wife and children and no money, that's a powerful argument."

Profound Effect

Mr. Senkuttuvan and Mr. Ho are unlikely to be held much longer. The government has disclosed its intention to revoke Mr. Senkuttuvan's citizenship and expel him, making him a stateless person. Mr. Ho has reportedly

signed a new confession but what will happen to him on his release is less clear.

The effects of such actions have been profound. Although much of the population, particularly the educated English-speaking elite at whom a good part of the government policy is aimed, appears unaffected by the proliferation of television confessions and recantations, the broader message has not been lost.

"The effect has been to silence everyone," said Mr. Jayaraman, the Workers' Party leader. "It will deter anyone from speaking out on anything. If I were to approach someone now and say, 'This is a key issue—let's humanize it for instance—let's do something about it,' the answer I'd get is, 'No, no, it may be a Communist front.'"

A year ago, 145 Roman Catholic priests signed an open letter to the Prime Minister, saying: "We fear that measures of an over-powerful and self-confident government would erode the very basis of our people's living—their value and dignity as persons."

Gloomy View

When a correspondent approached one of the more outspoken of the signers the other day, the signer said, "They don't like us to talk to the international press. He finally agreed to speak, very cautiously about the arrests after opening the rectory door a crack to assure himself, he said later, that it was a foreigner knocking and not someone from the Internal Security Department."

The arrests will not affect his continuing comment on social issues from his pulpit, he said, but he conceded that he doubted

and are still the subject of a bitter dispute between the Lebanese Christians, the Palestinians and the Arab governments.

The Palestinians say that they cannot be expected to respect the Cairo agreements as long as the hilltop and road junction of Marjayoun are in "hostile hands." Capt. Iraqi, in his command post in a small house here, repeated this point.

French Left Assails Giscard Over Airlift of Arms to Zaire

(Continued from Page 1)

Roger Chinnard, Assembly floor leader of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republican faction, said, "It seems to me normal that France supports inter-African cooperation aimed at safeguarding Zaire's independence."

Mr. Chinnard charged that the Communists backed only African political goals pursued by Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Former Gaullist Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville said the President's intervention was aimed at giving French-speaking African nations an assurance that Paris would stand by them in their effort to combat subversion.

U.S. Was Informed

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The United States was aware of France's decision to supply Zaire with military equipment but "did not collaborate in any way" in the decision, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said today.

"We did not encourage or discourage it," Mr. Powell said.

He said Zaire has taken steps in the UN "with regard to their claim that there has been an attack on them and they do have the right to ask for assistance to protect their territorial integrity."

Weapons Arrive

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 11 (UPI)—French planes brought Moroccan arms to the heart of Zaire's embattled south today, Western diplomatic sources here said.

Child for Mrs. Ngouabi

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo, April 11 (Reuters)—Mrs. Celine Ngouabi, widow of the Congolese President Marien Ngouabi, assassinated last month, gave birth to a daughter yesterday, the couple's seventh child.

Whether there would be a human-rights movement in Singapore or any serious debate on social issues for some time, perhaps years. "I only hope that people will not stop thinking entirely," he said.

While the effects of the campaign of repression seem clear, its motivations are somewhat less so. Chinese political scientists—ethnic Chinese are a big majority in Singapore—talk of the Prime Minister's need to assert his command of a situation in which he has always held command.

"The government is seen to have fulfilled the basics of benevolent government—maintaining peace, prosperity and material development," wrote Dr. Chan Heng Chee, perhaps the leading independent political scientist in Singapore. "Whilst these conditions prevail, the population is not fundamentally opposed to the authoritarianism in the political system. In fact the entire Confucian tradition, laying great stress on the deference to authority and stressing filial piety, will probably stifle or curb the tendencies to display any aggressive opposition or the rejection of authority."

Others discern a continuing effort by Mr. Lee to prove that he is not simply cracking down indiscriminately on dissent but is reacting to a real threat of Communist subversion. "We are just a tiny place here," said Dr. Goh Keng Swee, minister of defense and one of the founding members of the governing party, in an interview. "If we do not look after our own security, if we do not stamp out Communism, as it appears, who will do so for us?"

When a correspondent approached one of the more outspoken of the signers the other day, the signer said, "They don't like us to talk to the international press. He finally agreed to speak, very cautiously about the arrests after opening the rectory door a crack to assure himself, he said later, that it was a foreigner knocking and not someone from the Internal Security Department."

U.S. Movies, TV Shows Cited

Westernizing of Turkish Held Factor in Crime Up

ANKARA, April 11 (AP)—Turkish criminologists blame Westernization for a rising crime rate that has made bank and jewelry store holdups, muggings and car thefts daily events in big Turkish cities.

"This is criminal maturity, a sociological phenomenon directly related to economic and environmental conditions, fast urbanization and more and more to the Western world," a criminologist said.

He predicted that in the near future criminals will prey on roadside restaurants, liquor stores, doctors' offices, drugstores and other places where there is a likelihood of finding cash.

U.S. movies and television shows, popular in this country, are a "least partly responsible for encouraging and even teaching the criminals, the criminologist claimed.

"It is part of the Westernization process," a bank official agreed. "We imitate the United States in everything else, why not this?"

300-500% Increase

A senior official at the General Directorate of Security said crimes against property have increased 300 to 500 per cent in the last three years.

According to police statistics, in the last 15 years there have been 35 bank robberies in Istanbul, and 12 of them occurred this year. Most of the thieves have not been caught.

Not a week ago a bank was robbed in Istanbul, when a masked man, brandishing a gun, took \$200 from an Istanbul bank. A short time later, a bandit robbed a branch of Is-Bank, Turkey's largest private bank, and escaped in a big U.S. car with \$10,000.

There was a hit until 1970, when leftist students began to rob banks, with the double goal of collecting funds and disrupting society. Their activities were halted for a few years by a martial-law crackdown on leftists.

But police say many bank holdups are still carried out by extreme leftists, to provide funds for their underground organizations.

Last week, five members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army, an outlawed Marxist gang, robbed an Istanbul bank and shot four persons, including two policemen.

On the same day, the janitor of a bank in the small western town of Urhali waited until all personnel except the cashier had left the building, then drew a gun and told the cashier to dump everything in the safe into a bag. He escaped with \$15,000.

Biggest Train Holdup

Five armed men recently pulled Turkey's biggest train robbery, stealing \$160,000 from a railroad payroll near this capital. They are still at large, despite an intense police search.

Police say an average of 400 houses are entered and burglarized daily in Istanbul and such incidents are increasing in Ankara and Izmir. They have cautioned residents not to resist if armed bandits break into their homes.

"We practically live behind iron bars," said Prof. Halit Ziya Onuralp. Eight homes on his street in Istanbul were robbed in a week. "I bought a dog but thieves, shot him. I am afraid to drive into my garage after dark."

A high official in Ankara said police forces are not able to deal with the surging crime wave.

Big-city residents report more and more instances of purses and jewelry being snatched from women, he said. Police say some suspects have been caught and members of teen-age gangs who sought cash for a good time or a car for joy-riding.

Several months ago, police captured a gang of four, aged 17 to 20, who confessed to holding up 15 service stations and

whether there would be a human-rights movement in Singapore or any serious debate on social issues for some time, perhaps years. "I only hope that people will not stop thinking entirely," he said.

While the effects of the campaign of repression seem clear, its motivations are somewhat less so. Chinese political scientists—ethnic Chinese are a big majority in Singapore—talk of the Prime Minister's need to assert his command of a situation in which he has always held command.

"The government is seen to have fulfilled the basics of benevolent government—maintaining peace, prosperity and material development," wrote Dr. Chan Heng Chee, perhaps the leading independent political scientist in Singapore. "Whilst these conditions prevail, the population is not fundamentally opposed to the authoritarianism in the political system. In fact the entire Confucian tradition, laying great stress on the deference to authority and stressing filial piety, will probably stifle or curb the tendencies to display any aggressive opposition or the rejection of authority."

Others discern a continuing effort by Mr. Lee to prove that he is not simply cracking down indiscriminately on dissent but is reacting to a real threat of Communist subversion. "We are just a tiny place here," said Dr. Goh Keng Swee, minister of defense and one of the founding members of the governing party, in an interview. "If we do not look after our own security, if we do not stamp out Communism, as it appears, who will do so for us?"

When a correspondent approached one of the more outspoken of the signers the other day, the signer said, "They don't like us to talk to the international press. He finally agreed to speak, very cautiously about the arrests after opening the rectory door a crack to assure himself, he said later, that it was a foreigner knocking and not someone from the Internal Security Department."

The arrests will not affect his continuing comment on social issues from his pulpit, he said, but he conceded that he doubted

and are still the subject of a bitter dispute between the Lebanese Christians, the Palestinians and the Arab governments.

stealing 20 cars. They wanted to lead life."

Highwaymen in the Syrian and I highway robbers work. Armed gang to 10 highwaymen, at night, stop all strip their occupants to their underwear cars and trucks during the last half officials say.

Turkish and foreign building a Turkish-I line have been frequent. "Sometimes we m of several cars and two police escorts, the rear and one rid an engineer said. "caution is to have c you can turn over and not attract the of the holdup men."

There was an app to Mr. Nixon's sta section of the comm said, "During the vis earnest and frank were held between Nixon and Premier on the normalization between the United States and the People's Republic of China, as well matters of interest to

First Eviden Most experts on long believed that Watergate, Mr. Nixon established diplomat with Peking. But th dum made available administration was definite evidence of tion.

Former Secretary Henry Kissinger, w pated in all of Mr. P versions with Mr. C late Chairman. Adu during the 1973 trip a his own secret talks w leaders, declined to c the report.

According to ad officials, Mr. Carter, pressing a general im proving relations w has not yet decided of his China policy.

He was reported to with the recomme Secretary of State C and Zbigniew Brz national security affi to deal with the Ch in the year. "I treat it as one of matters, such as the Panama, Cyprus and on strategic arms."

He has met once Chen, the head of t liaison mission here, gesture to the China his son, Chip, with t sional delegation nov Since Mr. Carter ha to visit China this y high-ranking Chinese will visit Washington this country's ties w the dispatch of Chip seen as the best way ing continued U.S. China.

Mr. Vance tentative visit China around and by then the ad level, he have han handle the complicat caused by its wish t relations with Pekir destroying those with

Alleged Bor Held in Tor TORONTO, April 11 (UPI)—Dwight Armstrong, wa United States for the j ling of a Wisconsin Un search building, has be and is being held for t the police said yesterday.

Mr. Armstrong, 26 brother of Earlston who also was arrested police and is now serv term for the same bor arrested Saturday als Toronto apartment.

He was a fugitive years after being accus a member of the "N gang" allegedly resp the bombing of the Ar ematics Research Cen university in Madison physicist was killed in

Silverware Is St From Villa of S CAIRO, April 11 (UPI)—President Anwar Sa has been broken into a silverware stolen, polic The theft at the vil near the Great Pyram found the front door a police said. Other dea theft were not availa

Refugees List Victims

Systematic Murders by Amin Are Traced in Tribal Region

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, April 11 (NTV)—Since 1971, when stories of systematic murders by the government of President Idi Amin began filtering out of Uganda, the numbers of those who have disappeared or been killed have largely been guesswork.

Early last month, in California, a Ugandan Anglican bishop put at 10,000 the number of those killed since Marshal Amin took over in 1971. The makers of a French documentary movie say the number could be as high as 300,000. Colleagues of Uganda's exiled former president, Milton Obote, believe there were more than 90,000 victims before the recent wave of killings.

Here in Nairobi, refugees continue to arrive from Uganda with tales of horror and persecution. Almost all say they have lost members of their extended families in the six years of Marshal Amin's rule.

A former civil servant said all his seven brothers had been killed since late January. Another man, an eye closed and his fingers broken from beatings, said he loaded "hundreds of bodies" onto trucks in the five days he was held in a military prison.

Fear, Bruises

The accounts, the bruises and the obvious fear of the refugees seem conclusive evidence that a campaign of terror is being conducted in Uganda. But both the scale of the present purge and the tolls of previous ones remain statistically vague.

To establish a limited frame of reference, a dozen refugees have been interviewed in an effort to gather the names of victims known to have died or to have disappeared after their arrest within a small area of Uganda.

Uganda Minister Seeks U.K. Stay

LONDON, April 11 (UPI)—Ugandan Justice Minister Godfrey Lule arrived in Britain and asked the government for permission to remain for an extended stay, the Home Office said.

An official spokesman said, "He asked to stay in this country and it is being considered."

The Sunday Telegraph said in its editions yesterday that Mr. Lule is seeking sanctuary in London after defending President Amin against charges of repression at hearings of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

occupied by two clans of the Lango tribe. The area, which includes a town and nearby villages, has a population of 60,000 persons.

The sources contributed to a list of 71 men and women they believe to have been killed, giving mostly the names of relatives and friends. After reviewing the completed list, the sources, who relied on their memories for the names, insisted that it represented only a small fraction of the persons from the region who had actually died.

Okiki Clan

Still, the questioning of refugees here has shown that the Okiki clan of the Lango tribe, with 20,000 persons, has lost at least 14 persons who were seized by the Uganda security forces. The Okiki clan, with 15,000 persons, has lost at least 12 whose names are remembered.

In Lira, a city of 35,000 persons in the traditional Lango area, there were 52 persons whose names were given by refugees as having been killed.

The Lango tribe, with about 400,000 of Uganda's 10 million inhabitants, has its traditional lands in the northern part of the country. Its members, called Lango, are organized like other tribes in Uganda, in villages.

According to the refugees, the Lango and the closely related Acholi tribe, with 500,000 persons, have borne the brunt of Marshal Amin's persecutions. However, the sources say, the attacks are by no means limited to the two tribes. Prominent Christians, intellectuals, well-to-do businessmen and persons with political power, as well as their relatives are targets regardless of their tribal origins.

Fading Group

Within the Lango society, the Okiki clan has been regarded as the ruling group because of the many tribal chiefs they have come from it. Former President Obote is a member of the Okiki clan.

Among them, the refugees interviewed could recall the names of 11 clan members who were killed or who disappeared within two years after Marshal Amin took power, several army officers, a doctor, the manager of a textile mill, storekeepers and at least one of Mr. Obote's brothers.

Three persons, they said, disappeared after being arrested within the last month.

The Okiki is perhaps the second most prominent Lango clan. Like the fellow Lango and like the Acholi, members of this clan have attained a higher level of education.

After the Coup

From this group the refugees were able to list 25 persons who, they said, were killed in the wave of persecution that followed the coup that brought Marshal Amin to power. They also listed six who have been killed this year. Of the 52 victims who either live or worked in Lira, 25 were said by the refugees to have been killed this year.

A refugee said he believed that a much more detailed and comprehensive list had been prepared, naming the dead and missing from all of Uganda, for submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. That list has not been made public by the commission, which in February declined to hold a formal inquiry into allegations of widespread murder and atrocities by the Uganda government.

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Parliamentary Talks
MONTEBERRA, April 11 (UPI).—
 The 130th meeting of the Inter-
 parliamentary Union got under
 way today. Discussion is expected
 to center on the law of the sea,
 human rights and disarmament.
 About 450 delegates from 61
 countries are attending.

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Backwards on A-Proliferation

In his statement on nuclear power policy last week, President Carter seemed to back away from his own earlier tough stand on nuclear weapons proliferation—and, incidentally, from the tough stand taken by the Ford administration in a key policy statement last October. At least that is the most we can make of the President's statements and the rather fuzzy background music that accompanied them: on-and-off-the-record briefings, foreign government responses and the rest. The heart of the matter is this: plutonium, a nuclear explosive, is created in the course of operating a nuclear power plant; and by the technology known as "reprocessing" it can be separated from the residue of the plant's spent nuclear fuel and used again as fuel—or, and this is the point, used to make nuclear bombs. Up until last week Mr. Carter seemed much more determined than he does now to discourage our friends (and acquaintances) abroad from pursuing this extremely dangerous and ambiguous reprocessing technology, which cannot be safeguarded against misuse.

It is, of course, true that the President announced his intention to "defer indefinitely" this country's own pursuit of commercial reprocessing and to defer, at least for the time being while alternatives are explored, work on the plutonium breeder reactor. These steps were intended by him to demonstrate our own belief that the retrieval and use of plutonium are not essential to a well-functioning nuclear energy program, nor even necessarily sound from the economic point of view. And it is also true that Mr. Carter affirmed his commitment to a number of measures designed to discourage other countries from going down the dangerous reprocessing road, including a continued embargo on the export of certain equipment and technology.

But some of the old rigor and some of the critical parts of the position were missing. In a campaign speech in San Diego last September, Mr. Carter said that, if elected, he would condition new commitments to sell nuclear fuel abroad on the willingness of those countries receiving it to forgo national reprocessing plants. Now it is not even certain that he will object if countries with such plants use them to reprocess nuclear fuel we sell them. Nor is it

clear that he has much hope that the countries pursuing this technology can be persuaded to choose a better alternative.

In fact, Mr. Carter seemed unaccustomedly resigned to the idea of national reprocessing plants and even to agree that there is a "need" for them in certain places, speaking of "countries that have to reprocess nuclear fuel" and remarking that West Germany, Japan, Britain and France "have a special need that we don't have in that their supplies of petroleum products are not available." There is much in the rest of Mr. Carter's remarks that contradicts this fallacious notion of reprocessing as the inevitable and productive alternative to running out of oil, so that the position stated last week does not add up to a consistent whole. But it seems to us that what is most notable about it is Mr. Carter's new disposition simply to accept reprocessing as an unalterable fact of life in those countries that are already at some stage in the development of the technique.

So far as we have been able to find out, this new acceptance came about after our various reprocessing allies raised a lot of hell about an earlier, tougher version of the Carter position, which they had been shown. This evidently occurred in the middle of the SALT mission ruckus, and Mr. Carter backed down. The purpose of his having done so is now said to have been to get the French, West Germans et al., to cooperate in some sort of international "evaluation" program, which they evidently refused to do unless the U.S. position was softened—which it was. The question is whether the President, having begun his term with some fairly heavy-handed attempts to get other countries to call off the sale of reprocessing equipment abroad, has not now leaned over much too far in the other direction. Mr. Carter's courtly and "understanding" statements are said to have made it possible for those countries now working on the reprocessing technology to come to the table to discuss with him the problem of plutonium. We wonder. Those statements went so far in seeming to validate the "need" for this technology that some of the most important questions to be discussed may have been mooted.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The London Run: Belt-Tightening

While Congress talks of deregulating domestic airlines, the White House is tending off demands for still greater regulation of international air travel.

The British are no longer satisfied with the basic agreement that governs air service between Britain and the United States, and they wish to reduce the number of flights and raise the fares. They want compensation to bring them what they have lost in competition.

If they succeed, other countries, notably Japan and Italy, will seek the same.

The essence of the complaint is that current regulations, under the Bermuda agreement of 1946, discriminate against British Airways, the state-owned carrier.

The agreement allows each country to let any number of airlines fly between them, and as often as they wish. In practice, this finds British Airways competing against Pan American World Airways, and Trans World Airlines.

The pact also grants so-called "fifth freedom" rights, whereby the planes may carry passengers to and from third countries. This means Pan Am and TWA run a lively business through London to other cities in Europe and the Middle East whereas British Airways has no opportunity to carry passengers around the United States.

All this was welcome enough after World War II, when the British had no significant air service of their own. But increasingly, the Bermuda rules have given the edge to the more aggressive and efficient U.S. carriers.

British Airways is hard-pressed to hold 40 per cent of the passenger traffic between London and the United States. The British ask that only one U.S. airline fly between London and New York, with fewer daily

flights and with no third-country business. The U.S. carriers would be happy to negotiate a reduction in the number of flights, to reduce their own daily quota of empty seats, but nothing else.

Where in all this is the public's interest? Fewer airlines on any route means even less competition, less pressure to cut costs and less innovative service.

Eliminating the third-country service would make it uneconomical—and in some cases technically impossible—for U.S. carriers to fly to Central Europe and the Middle East.

Thus, not only would U.S. airlines lose business but their passengers would suffer delays and inconvenience and even less choice in airlines and schedules.

If the present arrangements are indeed wasteful, everyone might benefit from a properly managed reduction in unused capacity. Passengers benefit very little from wasted space, yet they must bear the costs of inefficiency.

Each airline now flies half empty in the winter months because none wishes to lose its share of the total market. With the permission of the government, the carriers could clearly agree to reduce the total number of flights without jeopardizing their relative loads.

Left to themselves, however, the airlines would simply reduce the number of flights—and therefore the service—and pocket the savings. But the passengers who have been paying for inefficient operation have a stake in this negotiation.

They should be compensated for their losses of convenience and service by having part of the savings allocated to fare reductions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Return of Teng

It was in defense of China's present outlook and against (the late Chairman) Mao's revolutionary extremism that Teng Hsiao-ping fell during the Cultural Revolution, then was restored with (the late Premier) Chou En-lai's help in 1973 and fell again last year at the instance of the "gang of four," who could not have gouged him out of office but with Mao's backing. He thus has less reason to be scrupulous about the mythical figure in the mausoleum and much

more reason to look askance at some of those who climbed to power while keeping their options open with both sides in the struggle. That particular charge is one he could even bring against Mr. Hua Kuo-feng (chairman of the Chinese Communist party), himself, as must be well known in Peking's closed political world. It has taken six months to settle Mr. Teng's case. It may take much longer than that before a new and stable leadership is firmly in office in Peking.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

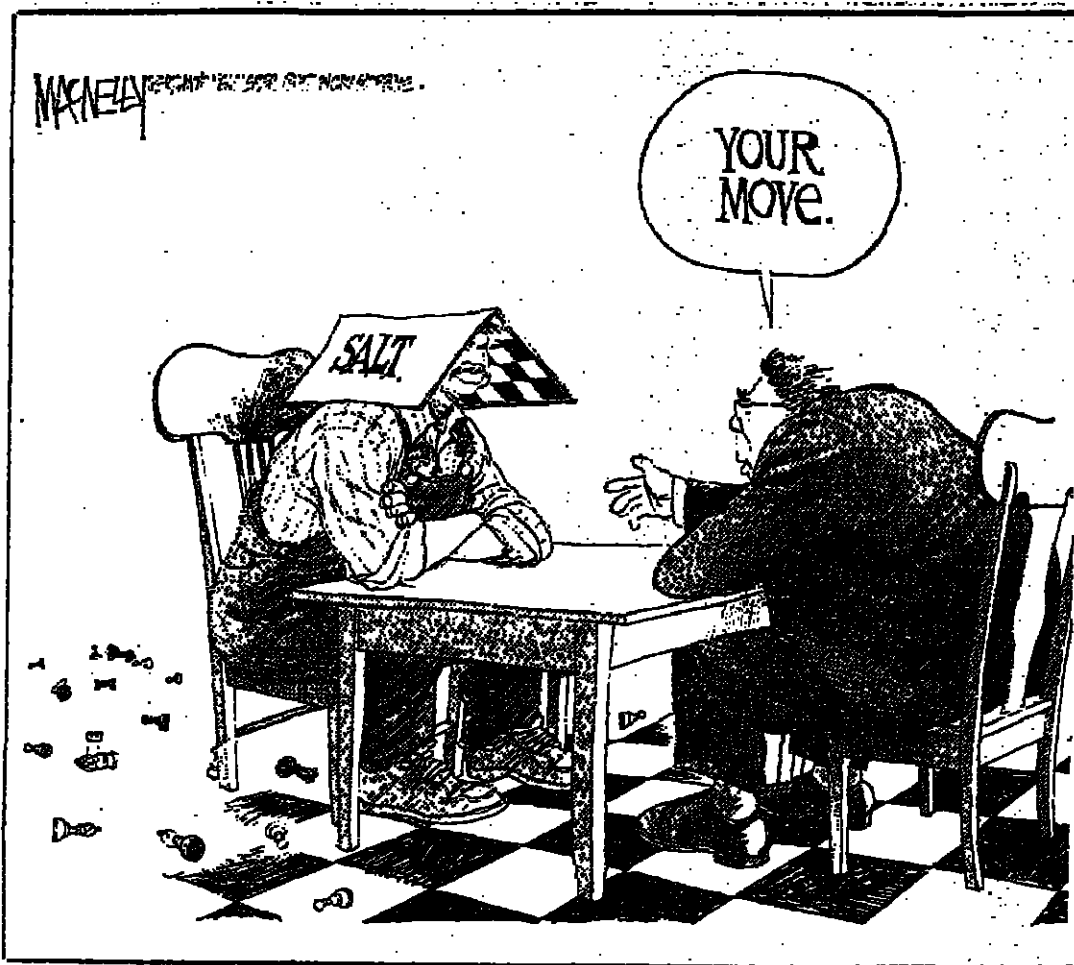
April 13, 1902

NEW YORK—A Daily Telegraph dispatch from New York says that the deputy marshal of Fulton, Tenn., was shot dead by a farmer at 7 p.m. on Thursday; 10:30 p.m. the same night the murderer was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged from a bridge, and just 30 minutes later a coroner's jury brought in a noncommittal verdict on both the dead men.

Fifty Years Ago

April 13, 1927

PARIS—"American opera is not yet ready to compete with the European output," declared John Charles Thomas, famous American baritone and leading singer at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels. Although American singers are making rapid progress in the operatic field, Mr. Thomas pointed out that as yet "we don't have the experience, nor the spark, nor a Puccini."



A Threadbare French Constitution

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—The Constitution of the Fifth French Republic is an unusual fabric, hand-tailored by one man (Michel Debré) for another (Charles de Gaulle), but ill-fitted for other persons in other times. It is full of holes, but as it has never been truly tested, it has stood up. It may not stand up much longer.

The Constitution's ambiguities are notorious, though Mr. Debré has called them its virtues. He has said that the Constitution was designed to be "hybrid," half-presidential, half-parliamentary, specifically suited to the French character. The reality is something else. Within the space of a year, the French Constitution is very likely to fail the crucial test of any constitution, that is, permanency, the ability to withstand the strain of occasional events.

Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, now says that the President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, should resign if the left wins the legislative elections next March. He cannot conceive, he says, of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing presiding over a cabinet meeting that has Socialist "Prime Minister" François Mitterrand seated at the table and "Secretary of State" Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, at his right hand. They would be asking Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to apply the left's Common Program for Government, with its long list of nationalizations and other measures for which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has no special fondness.

Negates Concept

In other words, the President is not at all what the Constitution says he is, namely the chief of state, elected seven years to provide the continuity as governments and parliaments come and go. Mr. Chirac actually negates the Gaullist concept of the president, which was to eliminate the weaknesses of the Fourth Republic Constitution, with its revolving-door governments and parliaments.

The key weakness of the French Constitution is that it does not define where the power lies. The president makes the prime minister, but it is the prime minister, who names the government, which is responsible for carrying out policy. Whose policy—the president's, the prime minister's, the parliamentary majority's? So long as everybody was a Gaullist, things were arranged through a kind of gentlemen's agreement, but even then the fabric was stretched. One prime minister, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, was fired by one president, Georges Pompidou, for believing that he had the power to make policy.

Chirac Resigns

By the time the Constitution got its first non-Gaullist President, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, to go with a Gaullist prime minister, Mr. Chirac, the holes really began showing. Mr. Chirac resigned in protest, but did that mean that he was conceding that the President had no power? It did not, for Mr. Chirac is now making the rather amazing demonstration, for a Gaullist, that the true power is back where it was during the Fourth Republic, in parliament.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has never ignored the perils of the Gaullist Constitution and during the early days of his presidency he talked openly of solutions. He envisaged, for example, making the government and parliament independent, which would have meant that parliament could no longer bring down a government by censuring it and that the president could no longer dissolve parliament. This is the U.S. system of separate but equal branches. But his first step in this direction, a 1974 proposal that the presidential term be shortened from seven to five years, was sharply opposed by the Gaullists, who then, as now, regarded tampering with the Constitution as the next thing to treason.

The necessary changes were not made. Alain Peyrefitte, De Gaulle's former spokesman who is now back in the government as justice minister, said a few days ago that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's error was not to have

changed the electoral system to one of proportional voting, which might have spared the country its coming constitutional crisis. "He could have done it in 1974, just after his election, while still riding the crest of the wave," said Mr. Peyrefitte.

Proportional voting might also have spared Mr. Giscard d'Estaing the mess he is now in. The rationale for such a change is that the present two-round system of voting has forced the Communists and Socialists, unnatural allies, into an alliance to avoid killing each other off on the second-round runoffs. It is this unnatural alliance, goes the Gaullist argument, unforeseeable when the Constitution was written, that is now straining it.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing favors proportional voting. All the political parties are for it, excepting the Gaullists. The President was actively considering such a change earlier this year, but he did not make it. With only 11 months to go until elections, it is probably too late to make the change, which would be considered by many as a last, desperate trick to hold onto power.

Putting that aside, the question is: Who holds the correct view of the presidency under the Constitution? Is it Mr. Chirac, who believes the President should not only resign if the left wins, but should threaten to resign during the campaign? This policy is a throwback to the Gaullist policy of "moi ou le chaos," which worked so well until the final defeat in 1959.

Or is it Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who believes that it is not inconceivable that the left wins next year or some other year, and that he will respect the

choice and remain as President? The implication of this strategy is that a government of the left is no more and that for a year, or two, President and left live side by side, probably baiting each other as much as not. But at the end of that year or two, the electorate is called again to approve or reject the left's policies.

If the left won again, it would in all likelihood mean the end of the Gaullist-style presidency, and the president would again become a figurehead. If the President won, his hands would be free to amend the Constitution, making the government independent of parliament.

Two Strategies

There are two opposing strategies: Mr. Chirac's, based on the assumption the opposition will never win; and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's, which presumes that in democracies, opposition—even those including Communists—occasionally do. This policy holds that the left is in strong position today, and it would be folly to ignore it. Contacts between Mr. Mitterrand and the Elysée Palace are already under way. Mr. Mitterrand also will visit Washington this fall—his second visit in two years—to discuss matters.

The ruling coalition can only blame itself for its troubles. It fell apart at the very time the left was composing itself. Its failure at the political game—which is to foresee consequences—is likely to prove expensive. Mr. Peyrefitte, a former Gaullist party leader, opened a party congress a few years back with the words: "If we don't commit any mistakes (bêtises), we will be in power for 30 years." History may well prove him right.

A Twice-Told Tale

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The argument about U.S. policy on human rights is conducted on two quite different planes. One is an argument of abstract ideas: our political system and their, national interests, internal affairs. The other is personal and concrete: about bodies and minds, suffering and death.

The contrast was vividly illustrated by two recent comments on the situation in Argentina. The first was a report from the United States attitudes. The Carter administration reduced military assistance to Argentina on the ground of systematic human rights violations; its military government, reacting angrily, accused Washington of interference in its "domestic life."

One comment was written for The New York Times by John Davis Lodge, U.S. ambassador to Spain, 1955 to 1961, and to Argentina, 1969 to 1973. Revisiting Argentina, Lodge found its condition healthy—business improving, the crime rate low, the threat from left-wing terrorists diminishing. But the Argentines and other Latin-Americans need our help, Lodge said, and "instead they get sanctimonious lectures on human rights."

"If we intervene to help our freedom-loving friends in Chile and to help defend American national security interests in that country," Lodge said, "there is a quixotic hue and cry as though somehow it were evil to confound the enemy."

"If we could stop preaching, we might even be able to learn something from our friends in the Argentine, Uruguay and Chile regarding how they have successfully handled and are handling the most cunning, cynical, vicious, brutal, relentless challenge of our time."

"They are winning the undeclared war of our time and generation. They are setting the stage for an eventual revival of free representative institutions."

In Western Europe. For example, he said, Spaniards remain at odds with the Communists as they were under Franco but "feel obliged to flirt with Communism" because they are "anxious to enter the Common Market, which is dominated by left-leaning democracies."

The other article appeared in the Sunday Times of London. It followed publication of a report by Amnesty International giving nauseating details of torture in Argentina—a report denounced by the Argentine government as based on "hearsay." A Sunday Times reporter, Philip Jacobson, interviewed a victim who survived and made it to London: Enrique Rodríguez Larreta, a noted Uruguayan journalist.

Petitions Filed

Last July Rodríguez went to Argentina to look for his son, also a journalist, who had disappeared there. Many Uruguayans and persons from other Latin American countries now governed by rightist dictatorships have been killed, tortured and detained in Argentina, Rodríguez, fearing that such had happened, filed petitions in court and took other public actions to get information on his son.

On July 13 in Buenos Aires, 12 armed men seized Rodríguez and his daughter-in-law, with whom he was staying. They were taken to a building where his son and other Uruguayans were held. The next night Rodríguez was put through what the guards called "the machine." He described it as follows:

"I was stripped completely, and with my arms pinned behind me I was hung by the wrists 30 centimeters (1 foot) above the floor. They put on me a sort of iron cloth with several electrical terminals. This apparatus was connected while I was questioned, threatened and beaten in the most sensitive areas."

During this treatment Rodríguez saw a portrait of Adolf Hitler on the wall. He said the guards spoke of their admiration for the Nazis—and asked every prisoner whether he was a Jew. Rodríguez said he saw one pris-

John Dornberg From Munich:

The message that has emerged is: "Revolution for the sake of revolution and terror for the sake of terror."

MUNICH—Whatever hopes West Germans may have had for a tranquil and long Easter weekend were shattered last Thursday by the assassination of Siegfried Buback, this country's chief prosecutor.

The murder in Karlsruhe, for which an obscure and anonymous "Ulrichs-Meinhof Action Group" has assumed responsibility, was unique in the annals of West German terrorism—not only for the sheer ruthlessness but also for the evidently perfect planning and timing with which it was committed.

It left the country's body politic in semishock and the police in a state of itchy-fingered readiness unmatched by anything since terrorism of the Baader-Meinhof variety first became a palpable threat in 1970.

More than that, however, the murder of Buback and his chauffeur does again raise unanswered questions about the aims of West Germany's urban guerrillas.

Answering them is difficult, in part, because of the West German penchant for legalistic detail.

Marathon Trial

The prosecution's inflexible strategy, for example, in the Baader-Meinhof trial itself, now nearing the end of its second year, of building a case primarily on technical and circumstantial evidence and of emphasizing the purely criminal—as opposed to political—nature of the acts, has obscured whatever political objectives the defendants may have had.

To be sure, the defendants in the Baader-Meinhof and other terrorist trials have tried to use available moments to emphasize their political motivations and to turn the courtrooms into forums for their political views. If these still have not emerged in the public mind, it is perhaps largely because they are amorphous and border on the psychopathic.

At any rate, to label them as either "leftist" or "anarchist" would render them undue honors. At best they are a fuzzy-minded blend of Leninism, Maoism, Bakuninism and Guevarism based on unadulterated Mafia tactics.

In attempting to justify their violent rampages against its social order, terrorist defendants have portrayed West Germany as quasi-fascist and its laws, courts and governmental institutions as instruments of capitalist repression.

Twisted Mind

Since it would take a very twisted mind indeed to accept such a portrait as even proximate, the only message that has emerged clearly thus far is "revolution for the sake of revolution and terror for the sake of terror."

This not only distinguishes West

German terrorists from Latin American, Argentine, Breton and other patriots, but may be reason why organizers of the militant left, notably West German little Communist party dissociated themselves from terrorist movement.

To an extent, the movement speaks for "hard core" has never passed more than a few people. The most alarm figure is 1,000.

Formal charges or proceedings for terrorist acts support, according to Justice Ministry figures over the weekend, have totaled against a total of 14 people. An additional 2 sympathizers—are "und justici."

The number of people in prison—convicted, trial or on trial—is 103 one others are fugitive justice.

Real Threat

Thus, to speak of many as being in "a state of emergency" and opposition Christian (CDU/CSU) politicians is either a hysterical, or a misstatement of fact.

On the other hand, the threat is irrepressible as Buback's slaying dem only too tragically, the is real.

To call that killing "less," as did a number of politicians upon the vacation, not only in other murders are "just but skirts a key issue.

In the eyes of the kill was undoubtedly a purg it went beyond mere re Buback's key role and efforts in the prosecution, rorists.

One aim was patently onstrate that they are still around but quite an organized action.

A secondary objective is to invigorate and give to those "law and order in West Germany who s mitted to the notion of terrorism with extraordi extralegal means.

In the seven years t rorists have been acti they have already succe turning back the clock Germany and in siting of the country from st riarism and benign i to a law-and-order hys Long overdue reforms judicial and penal co more or less been in postponed. Instead, i and practices dating b epochs of German his find favor. Out of ex ad hoc laws have been existing laws bent, and cation, such as the ree ing affairs, basic cons guarantees have been v.

It is hardly surpris Buback's murder would e call for even more measures. Predictably, the came from the CDU/CSU opposition, it ally from Bavaria's Fra Strauss.

New Penalties

Over the weekend, he among other things, for penalties on crimes of surveillance and in siting between accused terrori their defense lawyers, curbs on the right of demonstration.

Though those proposa indignantly rejected by Social and Free Democr pedally Justice Minister Jochen Vogel and Interi ister Werner Maffei, it unlikely, given the curi mate; that the SPD-FDP tion government can res demands for long.

Thus, Buback's case would seem to have had "pose." What, after all, better serve the interests extremists as his killers polarization of the soci are bent on destroying or of the democratic prin which it is founded?

President Angered Alumni in Radical '60s

Yale May Profit as Brewster Goes

William Claiborne HAVEN, Conn., April 11 — By his own half-faceted Yale University's president, Kingman Brewster Jr., may go his trustees and alumni to become President's ambassador to Britain, act, Mr. Brewster said in a review of his office, "various" connected with Yale's \$970-million fund drive suggested as much. But he has no regrets about his own reign at Yale and he said that the 1970s have ushered in a refreshing spirit of re-union.

Impression is that the gap is behind us and there is not only a reconciliation between fathers and sons new reconciliation between diversity and its alumni." Mr. Brewster, who for 13 years has been identified by some alumni as a cause of that

Brewster, who incurred the of Spiro Agnew and Richardson because of his widely held statements during the anti-war movement years 1960s, said some wealthy may even open their books once he has left the

known to have joined by to members of the Yale the university's governing that he was willing to au- of his resignation to the bidder. To others, he is have estimated that his adoration appointment is \$100 million to the current

Budget Deficit

Brewster, who said he will after the May 15 com- ment, is resigning at a time parallel financial crisis university. Yale's budget has totaled more than on in the last seven years, d-raising drive has raised \$100 million, only half the target, ly nine months left in the year effort.

disgruntled alumni trace dissatisfaction back to the 60s and to a long series of this about drastic changes iversity policy during the er administration: the ad- of women as under- ates. Increased minority rep- entation, a shift of geographical ution away from the North- and a sharp drop in the ance of sons of alumni.

some alumni were even troubled by Mr. Brewster's statements during the anti-war years and by his support of former uni- y chaplain William Sloane

Coffin Jr. and assistant history professor Staughton Lynd after they visited Hanoi in 1965. A few alumni called for their resignations.

The worst suspicions of others were confirmed during the New Haven trial of black activist Bobby Seale and other Black Panther leaders for the murder of Panther Alex Rackley. About 12,000 demonstrators converged on the campus and the administration made classes optional for both faculty and students.

"It was then that Mr. Brewster made his much-publicized statement that 'I personally want to say that I'm appalled and ashamed that things should have come to such a pass that I am skeptical of the ability of black revolutionaries to achieve a fair trial anywhere in the U.S.'"

That comment, followed by Mr. Brewster's anti-war voyage to Washington with 1,200 Yale demonstrators, encouraged Vice-President Agnew to call for the Yale president's resignation.

In the interview, Mr. Brewster claimed that his remark, which he said was made privately at a family meeting, was misinterpreted and that what he had tried to convey was that it would be improper for the university to interfere in the Seale trial.

Mr. Brewster said he felt it impossible to measure the impact

of that and other controversial statements in terms of alumni attitudes toward the Yale administration.

"I know there were some people turned off by me and that there were some people turned off by events and some people turned off by people like Coffin. Sure they slipped up their pockets as a result. Some were turned on by the fact that they thought the university was handling the situation correctly and I wouldn't begin to know what the balance of trade was between the two," Mr. Brewster said.

Looking back on that period, Mr. Brewster said, "This was a time when the generation gap was a real and not a metaphorical phenomenon. . . . The activist students were sure the university was a tool of the military-industrial complex and the conservative parents were sure that the university was just a tool of the radio-libs."

While many alumni, whose median age has now dropped to 30 years, supported his actions, some demonstrated that they were against any progressive change at the university, Mr. Brewster said.

Spinning World

"Those who are against change in society generally are going to be against change in the university. . . . I'm not unaware of the



Kingman Brewster Jr.

fact that some members of the oldest generation are full of dismay at the changes they have seen in their lifetime and wish the world would stop spinning and wonder why their university can't stop it from spinning," Mr. Brewster said.

He said he interpreted this criticism not so much as hostility toward him personally but as a "very genuine loyalty to their view of the institution."

Recalling that he insisted that his term be reviewed at the end of seven years, Mr. Brewster said, "If I were reviewed now, I would simply have to say that I do not wish this to be my last job and, therefore, now is the time to change."

Jacques Prévert, Lyricist, Screenwriter, Dies

CHERBOURG, April 11 (UPI). —Poet and screenwriter Jacques Prévert, 77, who wrote the lyrics of "Les Feuilles Mortes" ("Autumn Leaves"), died today at his home near here, a victim of cancer.

Mr. Prévert, known for his long-standing collaboration with film director Marcel Carné and for the lyrics of songs sung by Charles Trenet, Yves Montand and Juliette Greco, was described by actor Jean-Louis Barrault as "one of the great poets of our time, as much for his poems as for his work for the cinema."

Mr. Carné said: "Jacques Prévert is the one and the only poet of the French cinema."

In addition to winning renown for his poetry and screenplays, Mr. Prévert was songwriter, a maker of collages, a playwright, a writer of children's books, and a familiar figure in the artistic circles of Paris before and after World War II.

He wrote the scripts of Mr. Carné's films "Quai des Brumes" ("Port of Shadows") and "Les Enfants du Paradis" ("Children of Paradise"). He first made his

mark as a poet in 1946 with a collection titled "Paroles" ("Words").

But his first interest was in the cinema, about which he wrote in several Paris reviews in the 1920s.

The son of a civil servant, Mr. Prévert left school at age 15 and worked at odd jobs until his military service at 20. In the army he met painter Yves Tanguy and literary critic Marcel Duhamel, with whom he later founded a surrealist circle in a Montparnasse apartment.

Chang Key Young

SEOUL, April 11 (AP). —Chang Key Young, 60, who in 1954 founded Hankook Ilbo, one of South Korea's biggest and most influential daily newspapers, died today after a stroke.

He was deputy premier and minister of economic planning from 1964 to 1967. At his death he was a member of the National Assembly and of the International Olympic Committee.

After serving as deputy governor of the nation's central bank, he gave up his banking career to become president of the newspaper Chosun Ilbo in 1952.

The firm he founded in 1954 also publishes the English-language daily Korea Times, three dailies other than Hankook Ilbo and two weeklies.

Ernst Sachs

VAL THORENS, France, April 11 (UPI). —Ernst Sachs, 48, a West German industrialist and the brother of playboy Guenther Sachs, was killed by an avalanche today while skiing here, police said.

Mr. Sachs, a resident of Geneva, and his brother moved recently to sell to a British conglomerate their inherited holding company, Sachs AG, which controls 10 firms, but the West German cartel office opposed the transaction.

Nigel Moores

MARSEILLES, April 11 (AP). —Nigel Moores, 40, son of the millionaire owner of the Littlewoods football pool and mail order empire in Britain, was fatally injured in a car crash Saturday, police sources said today.

Mrs. Caroline Harrison, 39, a Briton, also died in the crash of a Land Rover near Saint-Rémy-de-Provence.

Hardy Perennials Blossom in U.S. Legislative Hoppers

By T. R. Reid

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP). —The marigold should be designated the "national flower." The Electoral College should be abolished. Arbor Day should be a national holiday. The government should provide postage-paid envelopes for tax returns.

The apple blossom should be designated the "national flower." There should be a tax deduction for rent payments. Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act should be repealed. July 20 should be a national holiday. Presidential candidates should be chosen in a single national primary.

The rose should be designated the "national flower."

Although the connection among these varied proposals may not be readily apparent, they have one characteristic in common: they are ideas whose time has not yet come.

These proposals, and hundreds more like them, are among the legislative chestnuts dropped in Congress' bill hoppers year after year—in some cases, decade after decade—without ever coming close to enactment.

Champions Retire

Most of the never-say-die bills are the pet projects of individual members of Congress, but a few survive even after their champions retire.

One of the best known is HR.144, a brief bill that would require the federal government to balance its budget. The bill was introduced regularly for 25 years by H. R. Gross, a penny-pinching Republican from Iowa.

When Rep. Gross left Congress in 1974, HR.144 was taken over by his successor, Republican Charles Grassley, who has proposed the bill each year since and says he will continue to do so as long as he is in Congress.

This year, as in the past, HR.144 has no chance of passage.

Another famous perennial is the bill proposing the marigold as the country's "national floral emblem," a piece of legislation that was introduced with suitably flowery rhetoric in each Congress for three decades by the late Senate minority leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-Ill.

Family Affair

The marigold bill has become a family affair, with Sen. Dirksen's son-in-law, Senate minority leader Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., proposing it in each new Congress.

Marigolds have never won the honor, however, at least partly because of competition. Over the years members have proposed everything from the corn tassel to the dandelion as the "national flower." For the last 10 years or so, bills nominating the rose and

the apple blossom have been introduced each year just after Sen. Baker's marigold legislation.

Since politics is often defined as "the art of the possible," why do politicians persist in introducing seemingly hopeless legislation?

In a few cases, tradition has become its own excuse.

Moreover, there is always a chance, however dim, of eventual success. Now and then persistence, coupled with increasing seniority, can turn a long-ignored bill into law.

Pearl Harbor

Soon after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, a young Louisiana congressman began introducing a bill to establish an armed forces medical school.

Thirty-five years later, the congressman, Edward Ebert, D-La., was chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and his impossible dream became a \$42-million reality. The medical school is under construction near the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md.

Another old standby that found its moment in the sun, if only briefly, was the common-sense pickering bill, introduced for more than two decades by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr., D-N.J.

Last year, Rep. Thompson finally pushed the bill through Congress—only to have it vetoed by President Gerald Ford.

The bill came up again in the

House last month and was defeated so soundly that Rep. Thompson observed that he would have to keep submitting it for another 20 years.

Some long-standing bills are a product of a particular congressional district. Since the first federal income tax form was printed, members of Congress from New York City, where tenants are more numerous than homeowners, have proposed a tax deduction for rent.

Arbor Day

Similarly, West Orange, N.J., is the headquarters of the National Arbor Day Committee and for decades members of Congress representing that city have introduced bills that would make the day (the last Friday in April) a national holiday.

Last year both houses passed a measure introduced annually since 1909 by Rep. Olin Teague, D-Tex., to declare July 20 a legal holiday to be called "Lunar Landing Day."

That bill fell victim to a pocket veto in the Ford White House, but Rep. Teague did not despair. He has reintroduced the bill and says its chances are better than ever.

Senate passage should come easily, he believes now that Republican Harrison Schmitt of New Mexico, the most recent

earthling to walk on the moon, has entered that body. Rep. Teague's aides say they also have won a promise of support from President Carter.

Prime Target

Another prime target of the perennial bills is the Constitution. The Equal Rights Amendment languished in Congress for 25 years before it was sent to the states in 1972, and some other proposed constitutional amendments—including those on abortion, school prayer and presidential elections—probably will be around at least that long.

This category also includes perhaps the oldest chestnut—a proposal to eliminate the Electoral College.

The first bill reflecting that idea was introduced in the Senate in 1835 and the legislation has popped up on a regular basis almost every four years since then.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., has been introducing such a bill for 25 years, while Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., has been sponsoring the amendment since 1964. This year, Sen. Bayh said it has a "better than even" chance of passage.

And if it fails? "I'll just have to put it in again in 1980," Sen. Bayh said.



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FIAT

News Analysis

Visiting Americans Discover the New Cuban Is Just Fol

By William Greider

HAVANA (UPI)—There are no palm trees in South Dakota and hardly any Communists. Still, the distance between Mount Rushmore and Carlos Marx is not nearly as great as the hostile past would suggest.

A planeload of curious South Dakotans, friends but skeptical, established this for themselves recently—the double-knit gentry from the west prairie checking out the revolution. They invaded Cuba with their two U.S. senators, dropped a couple of basketball games and discovered that the Nuevo Hombre Cubano is, well, just folks.

This is the largest group of Americans to be down here since the Bay of Pigs. Sen. James Abourezk dead-panned a Cuban-American dinner audience. "And, frankly, we like the welcome a lot better this time."

The Cubans waited for the transition before laughing. A Havana newboy, according to a Canadian diplomat, was hawking his newspapers a few weeks earlier with this provocative come-on: "The Yankees are coming!"

His words still carry a certain freight here, where Cubans are preparing to celebrate this Sunday the 18th anniversary of the victory at Giron (we call it the Bay of Pigs) and Defense Minister Raul Castro complains to the senators about U.S. spy planes harassing Cuba with sonic booms.

Laugh With Me

But the Cuban greeting was expressed most directly, and sweetly, by nursery schoolchildren waving and chanting from a balcony: "What do you do, nie comi-go!" Laugh with me.

So the Dakotans proceeded to explore this western outpost of Communism with the same amiable directness, wisecracks and occasional grossness that have endeared U.S. tourists to the rest of the world.

They took a million snapshots (every gringo has a little flash camera) to see and share bubblegum to schoolchildren and passed out Mount Rushmore posters and joked about the anti-imperialist slogans, the only billboards in town.

"We don't feel much like imperialists," said Bob Dezonis, president of the University of South Dakota. "In fact, South Dakota is 50th on so many indices, it's probably the least imperialist state of all."

Stan Marshall, athletic director at South Dakota State, compared Cuba's 8 million citizens to South Dakota's 600,000. "They got more people than that down here waiting for buses. They got South Dakota waiting for buses and North Dakota riding them."

Several of the South Dakota men pulled aside a veteran news photographer, who has visited Cuba many times before, and asked him an age-old question, a preoccupation of U.S. makes touring Havana in the old days before Castro: "Where do you go to get laid?"

The photographer told them: "Miami."

Still, there was a political message in their visit that perhaps reveals more about the United States than Cuba: If an orthodontist from Rapid City and a juke-box operator from Yankton and a cattle man from Mundo think it is silly for the United States to continue its embargo of Cuba, then perhaps it is not too soon for U.S. politicians and diplomats to normalize relations.

"It makes all sorts of sense to me," said Dr. Gordon Magnusson, a conservative dentist who seemed to be more agitated about sitting next to a Washington Post reporter on the tour bus. "If we recognize the Soviet Union and China, we certainly should recognize what's 80 miles off our shore."

Dr. Magnusson, like so many others who saw the new schools and factories and housing, retains considerable doubts about the advantage of Marxism and a closed society, but his conclusions were scrupulously fairminded.

"I'm happy that they're enthusiastic and pleased with the way things are going. It's entirely possible that things were intolerable under Batista. I've been told that our government was extremely hard on [Cuban President Fidel] Castro at the time when he needed help and he could have wound up on our side. The fact was he was Communist now probably reflects poorly on our State Department."

For one thing, the South Dakotans were pleasantly surprised to find that the Cuban ideology intersects with their own values on some things. When they heard the minister of education extolling the educational value of work, existing how all Cuban children are expected to do productive work in the fields in addition to their studies, it did not sound so alien from what South Dakota children learn on the farm.

At a rural boarding school for junior high children, the Americans were frankly impressed when they saw the crisp order of the place—boys and girls wearing neat uniforms with little blue neckties standing respectfully at attention, taking copious notes on their physics and chemistry lectures.

Arnie Bauer, a junior high school principal from Sioux Falls, exclaimed: "All I can say is gracious! We had the dress code taken away from us years ago by the Supreme Court. That's the first thing you got to do to take control of the kids before you can teach."

The contrast with discipline in U.S. junior high schools had the tourists buzzing. Mr. Bauer asked the assistant principal, Guillermo Lirio: "What do you do all day if you don't have any discipline problems?" Mr. Lirio, missing the humor of the question, responded with some standard rhetoric about the formation of new habits for the "nuevo pueblo."

The South Dakotans and their basketball team (actually a mix of players from the two state universities) were invited to Cuba because their two senators—Mr. Abourezk and George McGovern, both Democrats—have both been far out front in espousing normal relations with Cuba, notwithstanding the natural conservatism of their state.

Sen. McGovern was the first U.S. official to visit here two years ago; Sen. Abourezk has made four trips to the island. (Cuba, says Sen. Abourezk, is one



Sen. James Abourezk

place where a U.S. senator can take a vacation without being pestered by flunkies from the U.S. Embassy.)

Back home, the ball players and their parents and the other curious ones who signed up for the trip got "a little heat" from some of their neighbors "for doing dirty work for the Communies." But, as Dave Geisler of Murdo put it, "I'm not listening to any of that crap. This is historical."

South Dakota State got a few letters of complaint, said athletic director Stan Marshall, but he brushed them off and added: "One little old lady wrote me and said she didn't mind the team going to Cuba, but she didn't want them to go anywhere with Abourezk."

Visitors Applauded

A few words about the basketball game, the ostensible purpose of the trip. The Americans played valiantly and the Cubans played expertly and the 15,000 spectators applauded the visitors generously (as they were told to do, according to a party member).

The Cubans won both games by exactly 19 points.

The high point was the opening ceremony before the first game, when the blond U.S. youths came marching in, carrying U.S. and South Dakota flags. They paraded around the arena to the thunderous and rhythmic applause of the Cuban fans. Sixteen years ago this area, called Sports City, was where the Bay of Pigs prisoners were put on trial.

Sam Milanovich, an assistant coach from Dakota State, was walking through downtown Havana when a Cuban came up and offered him 50 pesos—equivalent to \$50 or so—for his shoes. "I'm surprised Sam didn't take it," quipped Doug Martin, another coach.

When the Americans went shopping at the downtown boutiques set aside for foreign tourists, they were frequently "hustled" by Cubans who asked them to take their pesos and go into the shops and buy them items not available to Cubans generally.

Dr. Magnusson looked over the skimpy goods on sale in tourist shops and remarked: "I've been to rummage sales back home that had more variety."

In short, the South Dakotans saw clearly enough that they were visiting a country where scarcity is still enormous, where food and other goods are rationed and the rigid bureaucratic controls produce grumbling.

The tourists saw the grace of the old cities, the oleander blooming by Lenin Park and the Royal Palms set in Spanish courtyards and the "Christ of Havana," erected by the dictator Batista, looking down upon two Soviet freighters.

And, of course, they saw the poverty, thatched roofs in the countryside, tiny stucco cabanas in the city—not very different, some of them observed, from other Caribbean islands where they have visited. Jim Bart, a sports writer for KSLD-TV in Sioux Falls, tried to be fair about it.

"This housing really me," Mr. Bart said. "I've never seen the shacks."

In muted ways, the countered the repression of Cuban Socialism, the boosterism of their 1960s versus an occasional revolutionary wisecrack citizens.

On the beach one Mike Imig, who runs machines back in Ya a baseball freak, a (follows U.S. baseball that he knew that K of the Cincinnati Reds minor-league ball falls.

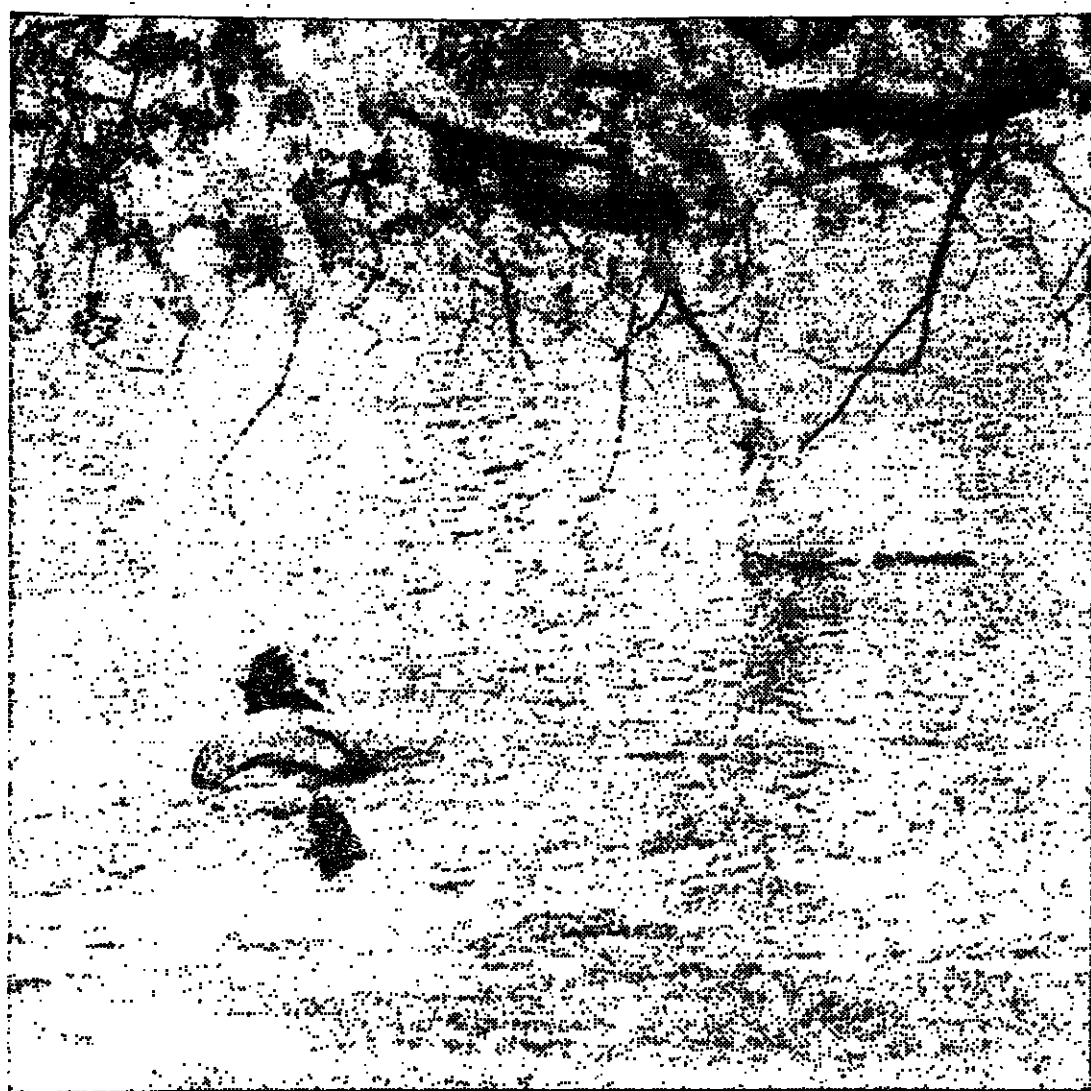
"He told me," Mike only place he can take on the beach."

One day at lunch, the and Rep. Les Aspi and other guests we spirited replay of the Giron by their host, nandez, the minister of the defense surrounded and crust vading forces.

Rep. Aspin lent his book and Mr. Fernar hawk-faced man with mander's bearing, sk the battle in zesty d is a village 18 miles Bay of Pigs, the place remnant of the invade ped.

Sen. McGovern knows well enough to a little (his daughter to college there for a He peered over Mr. I shoulder and quipped to watch this so we the next time."

Mr. Fernandez noted technical mistakes commit adversaries in the CI/ were not important, h "The military select place, it was correct. "But to think that 300, men and the people support the Revolution, the mistake. A politics not a military mistake



OBSERVER—A swan swims close to a police frogman searching in Hyde Park's Serpentine yesterday for weapon that might have been used in killings of three Yemenis.

Hunt for Murder Weapon Fails

U.K. Guarding 2 Who Saw Killing of Yemenis

LONDON, April 11 (Reuters).—Police searching for the assassin of three Yemenis here have placed guards on two persons who saw the killings.

The two—who were not identified—had seen the murders yesterday of Cadi (Judge) Abdullah al-Hagri, 80, former premier of Yemen, his wife, Fatima, 40, and Abdullah al-Hamam, 45, minister at the Yemen embassy.

The gunman waited for the victims to get into a car outside the Royal Lancaster Hotel in Bayswater, and then opened one of the auto doors and shot them.

This morning, a Yemeni plane arrived to collect the bodies for a state funeral in Sanaa tomorrow.

Yemeni Delegation

Aboard the plane was Mr. Hagri's son, Abdullah, and a government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Mohammed al-Jumali.

Scotland Yard hoped that the Yemeni police and officials in the party might help to reveal the motive for the killings, which remains unclear.

BA Flights Returning To Normal in Europe

LONDON, April 11 (UPI).—British Airways flights from London Heathrow Airport to the continent began returning to normal today as management personnel replaced striking maintenance engineers in servicing aircraft.

A British Airways spokesman said about 50 flights, half the normal number, were scheduled to leave Heathrow for European destinations. He said only 4 of today's 34 intercontinental flights had to be canceled because of the week-old unofficial strike. The 4,000 maintenance men are seeking higher shift pay and separate negotiating rights.

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Police Charge Protestant in Belfast Blasts

DUBLIN, April 11 (UPI).—A member of a Protestant paramilitary organization was charged today with Saturday's firebombings in the city center.

A special court remanded Frederick Parkinson, a 35-year-old Belfast truck driver, in custody until April 25 on charges of planting incendiary devices in stores.

Police Superintendent John O'Driscoll told the court Mr. Parkinson had admitted membership in the Ulster Defence Association, an extremist Protestant organization.

A total of 15 firebombs were planted Saturday. At least eight exploded, causing only slight damage and no casualties.

In Dublin yesterday, the government warned there would be no compromise with Irish Republican Army prisoners who are in the second month of a hunger strike at Portlaoise Prison. Twenty IRA prisoners are demanding better conditions and a relaxation of rules governing visits.

Karachi Crippled By Protest Strike

KARACHI, April 11 (Reuters).—Karachi, Pakistan's biggest city, was crippled by a strike called by the opposition today to protest the deaths of at least five demonstrators in clashes with police yesterday.

Most shops and offices were closed and no public transportation was available in the city of 4 million persons. Opposition demonstrators threw stones at cars, lit fires in the streets and erected barricades to block the traffic. Police used tear gas against demonstrators but there were no immediate reports of any injuries.

The nine-party Pakistan National Alliance, which called the strike, claimed that eight persons were killed by police in the city yesterday. The government has admitted only one death. The strike is the fourth called by the alliance since it launched demonstrations against the government after losing general elections March 7. It charges that the elections were rigged.

Communists In Spain Plan Celebration

MADRID, April 11 (UPI).—The Communist party will formally celebrate its legalization with a picnic fiesta next Sunday highlighted by a speech by Dolores Ibaruri, "La Pasionaria" of the Civil War, a party spokesman announced today.

The spokesman said the celebration will be held in a suburban park. If Mrs. Ibaruri, the party's 81-year-old president who has been living in exile in Moscow, does not receive the promised Spanish passport in time, the fiesta will be postponed by a week, he said.

Although most commentators have approved the government's decision to legalize the Communists, there has been some dissent. Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a former information and interior minister who now leads the Popular Alliance, an election front of Francoist parties, said in a newspaper interview today that the legalization was a "grave political error and judicial farce."

In a reference to the Civil War, he added, "The only European country in which the Communists have been defeated is Spain. And now we grant them legal status, without providing for a counterweight."

Vitoria Is Quiet
VITORIA, Spain, April 11 (Reuters).—Calm returned to this northern town today following a day of running battles between Basque nationalists and riot police. Plans to stage a Basque national day demonstration yesterday were thwarted by the police and paramilitary Civil Guards.

For one thing, the South Dakotans were pleasantly surprised to find that the Cuban ideology intersects with their own values on some things. When they heard the minister of education extolling the educational value of work, existing how all Cuban children are expected to do productive work in the fields in addition to their studies, it did not sound so alien from what South Dakota children learn on the farm.

At a rural boarding school for junior high children, the Americans were frankly impressed when they saw the crisp order of the place—boys and girls wearing neat uniforms with little blue neckties standing respectfully at attention, taking copious notes on their physics and chemistry lectures.

Arnie Bauer, a junior high school principal from Sioux Falls, exclaimed: "All I can say is gracious! We had the dress code taken away from us years ago by the Supreme Court. That's the first thing you got to do to take control of the kids before you can teach."

The contrast with discipline in U.S. junior high schools had the tourists buzzing. Mr. Bauer asked the assistant principal, Guillermo Lirio: "What do you do all day if you don't have any discipline problems?" Mr. Lirio, missing the humor of the question, responded with some standard rhetoric about the formation of new habits for the "nuevo pueblo."

The South Dakotans and their basketball team (actually a mix of players from the two state universities) were invited to Cuba because their two senators—Mr. Abourezk and George McGovern, both Democrats—have both been far out front in espousing normal relations with Cuba, notwithstanding the natural conservatism of their state.

Sen. McGovern was the first U.S. official to visit here two years ago; Sen. Abourezk has made four trips to the island. (Cuba, says Sen. Abourezk, is one

place where a U.S. senator can take a vacation without being pestered by flunkies from the U.S. Embassy.)

Back home, the ball players and their parents and the other curious ones who signed up for the trip got "a little heat" from some of their neighbors "for doing dirty work for the Communies." But, as Dave Geisler of Murdo put it, "I'm not listening to any of that crap. This is historical."

South Dakota State got a few letters of complaint, said athletic director Stan Marshall, but he brushed them off and added: "One little old lady wrote me and said she didn't mind the team going to Cuba, but she didn't want them to go anywhere with Abourezk."

A few words about the basketball game, the ostensible purpose of the trip. The Americans played valiantly and the Cubans played expertly and the 15,000 spectators applauded the visitors generously (as they were told to do, according to a party member).

The Cubans won both games by exactly 19 points.

The high point was the opening ceremony before the first game, when the blond U.S. youths came marching in, carrying U.S. and South Dakota flags. They paraded around the arena to the thunderous and rhythmic applause of the Cuban fans. Sixteen years ago this area, called Sports City, was where the Bay of Pigs prisoners were put on trial.

Sam Milanovich, an assistant coach from Dakota State, was walking through downtown Havana when a Cuban came up and offered him 50 pesos—equivalent to \$50 or so—for his shoes. "I'm surprised Sam didn't take it," quipped Doug Martin, another coach.

When the Americans went shopping at the downtown boutiques set aside for foreign tourists, they were frequently "hustled" by Cubans who asked them to take their pesos and go into the shops and buy them items not available to Cubans generally.

Dr. Magnusson looked over the skimpy goods on sale in tourist shops and remarked: "I've been to rummage sales back home that had more variety."

In short, the South Dakotans saw clearly enough that they were visiting a country where scarcity is still enormous, where food and other goods are rationed and the rigid bureaucratic controls produce grumbling.

The tourists saw the grace of the old cities, the oleander blooming by Lenin Park and the Royal Palms set in Spanish courtyards and the "Christ of Havana," erected by the dictator Batista, looking down upon two Soviet freighters.

And, of course, they saw the poverty, thatched roofs in the countryside, tiny stucco cabanas in the city—not very different, some of them observed, from other Caribbean islands where they have visited. Jim Bart, a sports writer for KSLD-TV in Sioux Falls, tried to be fair about it.

"This housing really me," Mr. Bart said. "I've never seen the shacks."

In muted ways, the countered the repression of Cuban Socialism, the boosterism of their 1960s versus an occasional revolutionary wisecrack citizens.

On the beach one Mike Imig, who runs machines back in Ya a baseball freak, a (follows U.S. baseball that he knew that K of the Cincinnati Reds minor-league ball falls.

"He told me," Mike only place he can take on the beach."

One day at lunch, the and Rep. Les Aspi and other guests we spirited replay of the Giron by their host, nandez, the minister of the defense surrounded and crust vading forces.

Rep. Aspin lent his book and Mr. Fernar hawk-faced man with mander's bearing, sk the battle in zesty d is a village 18 miles Bay of Pigs, the place remnant of the invade ped.

Sen. McGovern knows well enough to a little (his daughter to college there for a He peered over Mr. I shoulder and quipped to watch this so we the next time."

Mr. Fernandez noted technical mistakes commit adversaries in the CI/ were not important, h "The military select place, it was correct. "But to think that 300, men and the people support the Revolution, the mistake. A politics not a military mistake

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Just The Chinese Attack on the Soft Life of the West's Bourgeoisie

by Jay Mathews

KONG (WP).—The Chinese have launched an attack on the soft life of the Western bourgeoisie. They're sharply

raising the price of downy pillows, cashmere sweaters and camel's hair coats. It is a yet unexplained turn of events that has perhaps affected Americans and Euro-

peans more immediately than any of the other murky things that have been happening in China this past year.

Hong Kong and U.S. clothing salesmen are complaining of a 20 to 30-per-cent rise in the cost of high quality camel's hair and cashmere. Feather and down trade experts say prices are up 130 per cent—yet sales of Chinese down to cushion rich heads and rumps are still increasing.

As a result, the rumor mill among traders here about the mysterious doings of double-humped Mongolian camels, Central Asian mountain goats and Russian ducks has become at least as energetic as the better-publicized speculations over the fate of political leaders in Peking.

Some rumors "I hear they're loaded with cashmere up in Inner Mongolia and just can't get it out," said

one trader. "They're just keeping it all to produce their own sweaters," said another.

One man at Robert's tailor shop here calculates a camel's hair sportcoat that sold for \$140 last year is now up to at least \$170, even in discount-conscious Hong Kong. His competitor across the shopping aisle of a fashionable hotel, Frank Shang of Royal Fashions, said that the increases have discouraged many of his customers. "The tourists who come in in groups say they can't afford it," he said, though he adds that some wealthy European customers still place orders.

The Chinese appear to have provided the clearest explanation for the phenomenal rise in down and feather prices, according to American middlemen who have discussed the problem with them. "Worldwide demand has been accentuated to a great extent by failures in Eastern Eu-

ropean agriculture," said one trade expert.

Ducks Slaughtered

The Chinese say many ducks were slaughtered when the Russian grain harvest dropped sharply in 1974 and efforts to accelerate growth of Eastern European ducks now with special

chemical feeds has worsened the quality of their down.

This has allegedly produced the great demand for Chinese pillow stuffing. Down and feather exports to the United States are said to have increased fourfold to a high of \$16 million, although half of that increase is the result of inflation.

There is no totally consistent explanation for the increase in cashmere and camel's hair prices. One trader's theory is that the Chinese have begun to manufacture their own sweaters and coats for export rather than sell the raw materials is challenged by another trader who says the Chinese laugh at large orders for such finished garments.

Trade Watchers

Few reliable figures are available. Some China trade watchers say the country is exporting half its usual volume of cashmere and camel's hair, others say the exports have dropped off only slightly, probably because of transportation and other problems arising from the year's political turmoil.

If anyone would be adversely affected by fiery political debate in the People's Republic, it would be who is called the "animal by-product" producers, who often fill the role of the capitalists of old. The men and women who comb the cashmere from the fleece of mountain goats, collect the shed camel's hair or pluck duck feathers are taking time out from the collectivized food production that Peking insists be put first.

Italian Painting Found

ROME, April 11 (AP).—A 17th-century painting of a Madonna and Child, stolen from a church in a town near Rome, was recovered in an art restorer's shop in the northern city of Bergamo, the national police art squad reported. The painting by Ottavio Borghese was heavily damaged because the thieves cut off a section in an attempt to sell it as a separate work. Police picked up two men believed to have taken the painting to Bergamo from Sezze, where it was stolen.



LOVE A PARADE?—Traffic stopped for the annual London Harness Horse Parade in Regent's Park yesterday. There were 305 horses, from tiny Shetlands to giant shires pulling 270 vehicles. London has been parading its working horses since 1885. The idea was to encourage drivers to take an interest in the animals. Today it's to show off the surviving vehicles.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Gastronomic Writers and the Goose

THE goose is usually thought of as a silly bird (unjustly), but I am inclined at the moment to rank its intellect above that of a whole gaggle of gastronomic writers.

I must have read in at least 50 different books that the ancient Romans were fond of the geese of Picardy, in northern Gaul, which were consequently driven in great flocks overland, on foot, from their native heath to Rome—as unpopular with the peasants whose territory they crossed, it was added picturesquely, as the foraging Roman Legions, since both the geese and the Legionnaires lived off the country as they passed.

I think I even repeated this once myself, my wife, who, by the overwhelming weight of numbers, though I am well aware that 50 concordant accounts do not necessarily represent 50 confirmations of a fact, but often only 49 instances of copyists reproducing an error made by the 50th.

Apparently it had never occurred to any of us plagiarists to give 40 seconds' thought to the reality behind the words which we were repeating docilely, and to ask ourselves certain pertinent questions.

Some Questions

For instance: How long would it have taken to drive a flock of geese 1,200 miles through country some of which was redoubtable—the Alps, for example? How old would the geese have been on arrival? (Geese have to be eaten young for succulence, so the Romans would hardly have fallen upon them with avidity if they had arrived in full maturity). How tough would they have been after a 1,200-mile stroll?

When these questions occurred to me on an occasion when I finally approached the subject fully awake, I sought the source of this tidbit of knowledge; none of the writers who had repeated it had thought it necessary to give it; I suspect that most of them, rewriting their fellows, didn't know. I finally tracked it down: Pliny was alive at the time and should have known what he was talking about, but what had he really said?

After noting the penchant of his countrymen for Gallic geese, he continued: "Wonderful to relate, this bird comes all the way from Morino to Rome on its own feet—the weary geese go before, and those following by natural pressure urge them on."

To the anonymous author of the original error, conditioned certainly by a perception of distance created by the railroads which had shrunk the dimensions of the world, "wonderful to relate" and "all the way" suggested long distances—as he conceived long distances—and without pausing to think, he assumed that Morino was in the native Picardy of Pliny's geese. Morino was near Naples—125 miles from Rome—a long way on Pliny's scale, but not on ours. The geese of Picardy probably reached the Bay of Naples by boat.

Roman Preference

The Roman preference for Gallic geese may throw some light on the most famous historic episode in which geese have figured—the occasion when they raised such a ruckus as to rouse the defenders of the Capitol in time to save it from being taken by Barbarian invaders (Gauls, as it happened). Unromantic historians today ignore the geese and tell us that after routing the Roman

army at Alia, the Gauls celebrated their victory by a three-day drunk, giving the Romans time to strengthen the fortifications of the Capitol. The geese, however, got the credit, and it pleased me to think that the reason for which the Romans abstained from eating geese for three and a half centuries after this event was gratitude.

My naive illusion was shattered recently by a French specialist on such birds, who told me that the Roman goose of the period was of a species relatively unpalatable. The battle of Alia occurred in 390 B.C. Three and a half centuries after that would bring us to 40 B.C., a few years after Gaul had become Roman territory and was shipping its better fowls to Rome, including, as Pliny informed us, geese. We must conclude that in the interval the Romans did not ignore geese out of gratitude, but because the geese they had were not fit to eat.

If it is true that the native birds of ancient Rome were poor eating, some doubt is thrown on the accounts, vague in any case, of the popularity of geese in the ancient Mediterranean world, where it is reasonable to suppose that domesticated geese would have been of the same species as those known to Rome. Archaeologists tell us that geese were "probably" domesticated by Neolithic times, "probably" again as "a follow-up from the fattening of captured fledglings." Geese are pictured on Egyptian bas-reliefs, and we know that the Egyptians ate them, but were they domesticated geese or wild geese, caught when they stopped to feed in the tempting marshes of the Nile? Wild birds differ in taste from domesticated ones even of the same species, while migratory animals might well have been of different species than the unpalatable ones which had been tamed in Rome (undisputedly domestic, since the birds of the Capitol were sacred, attendant upon the temple of Juno).

Upon the famous incident of Egyptian fowls included in Pliny for water birds, which would seem to imply domestication, but they may have been peopled by wild ones, caught during their passage. Alexandre Dumas wrote that geese was regarded by the ancient Egyptians as the most delicate form of poultry, and that the King of Lybia (in southwest Asia Minor), Rharamantes, ordered his subjects, when he became acquainted with the Egyptian fowl, to cease swearing by the gods and to swear by geese (Dumas also reported that when Caesar conquered Britain, he found the natives swearing by geese; but Dumas is not a reliable source. In Greece, geese were fed on moistened grain to fatten them for the table, which certainly sounds as if they were domesticated there).

There seems to be no doubt that geese were domesticated by the ancient Gauls long before the Romans found out about it. They were fattened on barley or millet gruel; several French historians credit the Gauls with having invented the force-feeding of geese to produce foie gras, a discovery usually attributed to the Romans.

Middle Ages

The Guild of Rôtisseurs (roast-ers), which still exists today, though I suspect that its history may have been discontinuous, developed in Paris early in the Middle Ages, and quickly became very important there. At first its members dealt in raw meat, but then, as their name implies, cooked it, becoming what we might call caterers. The principal meat in which they dealt was goose, so

they were also called *oyers* or *oyeurs* (the French word for goose is *oie*). They made their headquarters in a street the origin of whose name is a puzzle for Parisians today, the Rue aux Ours, Bear Street. Since it lies in a part of the city close to the old markets, where many streets bear the names of dealers in various kinds of food, some modern Parisians may deduce from this name that bear meat was commoner in those days than it is now. The history of the name, however, is quite different. At first, when Latin was as common as the vernacular, its name was *Vetus ubi conuenerunt ursae*, the Street Where Geese Are Cooked. This gave way to Old French, Rue aux Oues and later Rue aux Oes, both 12th-century words.

The street was still the Rue aux Oes in 1450, a word by then unintelligible to Parisians, who had started to say *oie* in the 13th century. They changed it to something which sounded likelier, Rue aux Ours, encouraged, perhaps, by the fact that by then the *rôtisseurs* had moved away and had been replaced by fur dealers. In Central Europe, goose was popular in the Middle Ages and still is. Stuffing it with apples, a current practice in Germany today, developed in the 18th century. Great flocks of geese were a common sight in the German countryside in the 17th and 18th centuries; the king of meats there was pork, but goose came second.

In England, goose was the second most popular fowl. "The English inhabitants," wrote Fynes Morison (1566-1630), "eat almost no flesh commoner than hens, and for geese they eat them in two seasons, when they are fattened upon the stubble after harvest and when they are green about Whitsuntide." Queen Elizabeth, who was fond of roast goose (with the sage and onion stuffing New England puts into turkey today), was eating this dish when the news was brought to her at table that the English had won a victory over a Spanish fleet; she ordered that the day be celebrated annually thereafter with a feast of roast geese—so Sept. 26, Saint Michael's Day, became associated in England with goose as Thanksgiving in the United States is associated with turkey.

On the other side of the world the importance of the goose has been on record since Marco Polo, who reported from Fuchow that "this . . . country produces geese of such a size that a single one weighs 24 pounds. They have a big swelling under the throat and a sort of protuberance on top of the bill next to the nostrils, like that found on a swan only much bigger." In the 14th century Friar Odoric de Pordenone, writing from Canton, added that "the geese . . . are bigger and finer and cheaper than anywhere in the world. For one of them is as big as two of ours, and 'tis all white as milk . . . And these geese are as fat as fat can be, yet one of them well dressed and seasoned you shall have there for less than a groat."

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N.Y. Health Dept.

To Grade Restaurants

NEW YORK, April 11 (Reuters).—New York City's Health Department has decided to do what the Michelin restaurant guide has been doing for years—award stars to the best eating spots.

But the Health Department "star" ratings will mean only that the restaurant is clean, rather than that the food is good. A spokesman for the state's Restaurant Association commented: "It will kill business."

The star will only be awarded to a restaurant that passes the Health Department test for three years in a row.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA UNIVERSITY OF RIYAD FACULTY OF ARTS

Applications are invited for appointments to positions of Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers starting Academic Year 1397/98 (1977/78). Applicants must be native speakers of Arabic (except for the Department of English):

Positions	Qualifications	Department	Specialisation
PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience as Associate Professor + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Full Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	Arabic	Grammar and Syntax.
		Geography	Bio-Geography and Soils* (1).
		Geography	Economic Geography* (1).
		Geography	Regional Geography* (1).
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	History	European History (1)
		Mass-Communication	Journalism (History of Journalism) (1)
		Mass-Communication	Broadcasting (Radio) and T.V. (1).
		Sociological Studies	Sociology (1).
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1).
		Arabic	Ancient Arabic Literature (1).
		Arabic	Rhetoric and Criticism (1).
		Arabic	Literature and Criticism (1).
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	History	Islamic Archaeology (1).
		History	Ancient History and Archaeology (1).
		History	Archaeology (1).
		History	Ancient Civilizations (1).
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	History	Islamic Arts (1).
		History	Medieval Islamic History (1).
		History	Islamic History (1).
		History	Modern Arabic History (1).
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	Mass-Communication	Advertising (Art)* (1).
		Sociological Studies	Sociology (1) - Female.
		Sociological Studies	Social Work (1) - Female.
		Sociological Studies	Ancient Arabic Literature (1) - Female.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1) - Female.
		Geography	Physical Geography (1) - Female.
		History	Medieval Islamic History (1) - Female.
		History	Islamic History (1) - Female.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	History	European History (1) - Female.
		History	Modern Arabic History (1) - Female.
		Mass-Communication	Journalism (Journalistic Writing) (1).
		Mass-Communication	Mass-Media (International and Theoretical) (1).
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	Public Relations	Public Relations (1).
		Broadcasting and T.V.	Broadcasting and T.V. (1).
		Sociological Studies	Social Work (1).
		Sociological Studies	Social Work (1) - Female.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	English Language & Literature	Modern Novel and Earlier Periods** (1) - Female.
		English Language & Literature	Modern Poetry and Earlier Periods** (1) - Female.
		English Language & Literature	Modern Drama (preferably in Post-Renaissance, Drama, excluding Modern Drama** (1) - Female.
		English Language & Literature	Drama (preferably in Post-Renaissance, Drama, including Modern Drama** (1) - Female.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1) - Female.
		Geography	Physical Geography (1) - Female.
		Geography	Human Geography (1) - Female.
		English Language & Literature	Linguistics (1) - Female.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	Geography	Geography (1) - Female.
		Geography	Cartography (1) - Female.
		Geography	Geography (1) - Female.
		Geography	Cartography (1) - Female.

*Assistant Professors (Ph.D.) will be considered.
**M.A. in some specialisation will be considered.

(1) Applications should be sent (Registered) with curriculum vitae, testimonials and academic qualifications (nonreturnable) and certified by the Foreign Ministry and the Saudi Embassy and marked "Employment Application" to:

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts,
P.O. Box 2,456,
University of Riyadh,
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

(2) Only applications received within one month from the date of publication of this notice will be considered.
(3) Candidates chosen will only be notified at their enclosed address.

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From market

Bell Canada Draws Investors Despite Four-Year-Low Coupon

By Carl Gewirtz

S. April 11 (NYT).—The long-term interest rate in Canada has fallen to a level that has led investors to buy the 10-year coupon of 7 3/4 per cent. Bell initially cut the coupon 8 per cent a week, but the initial rate had been some 10 per cent. But by the time it was priced—at par—subscribers had swelled to the point where managers were able to raise the size of the loan to \$100 million from the \$75 million envisaged.

The market had no trouble accepting the change either, as the bid-ask spread was quoted at 1/8-1/4. Bell's 10-year coupon of 7 3/4 per cent, its deal private placement that it for no trading during a six months. The Bell demonstrates that the market is now ready to trade in these terms, a four-year

to Hydro, rated triple-A, compared with Bell's 7 3/4 per cent. The company did not do as well, but had increased the size of its loan to \$125 million from \$100 million when Bell lowered the coupon and responded to the increase by pricing its 10-year at a premium of 1/8 to 1/4 per cent.

But the yield on the Ontario 10-year, but in trading the price fell to 99 1/4, for a yield of 8 1/2 per cent.

The relatively tight market, the lack of competition from other investments in all the major currencies are weak, and generally high quality of issues.

The market is very tight with only three issues on the market. The Ontario 10-year is raising \$50 million, the longest maturity yet in the floating-rate market. The coupon will be set at either 8 1/2 or 8 3/4 per cent over the bank rate, whichever is

U.S., Japan Fail in Talks On TV Curbs

Accord Said Stalled By Serious Problems

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, April 11 (NYT).—Japanese and U.S. negotiators have failed to reach agreement here on restraints to limit color television exports to the United States, and the talks were temporarily adjourned amid indications of sudden serious difficulties.

At a news conference before returning to Washington, Robert Strauss, President Carter's Special Trade Representative, conceded that his two days of meetings with officials here did not result in any solution. He portrayed the sessions as having made "great progress" and having "set the stage for quick resolution" in later talks.

However, other sources intimately familiar with the meetings painted a far grimmer picture of their status, saying they were stalled in a number of areas including the form of any agreement, the ceiling figure for Japanese exports to the United States, and even over a definition of exactly what constitutes a finished color television set.

Part of the difficulty, according to these sources, appeared to be a possible slip of the tongue by Mr. Carter during his Washington summit meetings with Premier Takeo Fukuda on March 21-22. During those talks, the President reportedly mentioned a possible ceiling figure of around 2.5 million Japanese sets. Last year Japan exported 2.8 million color television sets to the United States.

At the meetings here, the Japanese offered the 2.5-million Carter figure as their export ceiling. But that figure is far more than Mr. Carter's own negotiators and U.S. industry executives are ready to accept.

Japanese officials, whose overly-optimistic talks with local newsmen led to erroneous international news reports Thursday night that agreement had already been reached, went into seclusion, refusing to talk even with Japanese newsmen.

The U.S. export complaint is but one of many trade grievances lodged against Japan in recent months by so many countries that Mr. Fukuda has begun speaking in numerous forums of a rising wave of trade protectionism sweeping the world. He reiterated that concern to Mr. Strauss and both men agreed on the importance of an early settlement of the color television dispute.

But some sources said necessary technical talks alone would consume considerable time and an agreement was unlikely soon without a sudden breakthrough. The technical talks will revolve around such issues as what constitutes a finished color television set and how many parts can be missing before it is considered a television kit and therefore separate from the figures for finished sets.

The other problem areas are the number of sets to be allowed into the United States and the legal form of any bilateral agreement. Some negotiators speculated the final figure would be around 2 million sets. This would not include, however, the 1.3-million color sets manufactured within the United States by three Japanese firms—Sony, Sanyo and Matsushita, which owns Motorola.

There appeared to be two choices for the agreement's form—a voluntary restraint by Japan or an orderly marketing agreement. Japan prefers the former because it implies no admission of fault. But a voluntary cut could create legal problems of trade problems in the United States where such voluntary measures have no legal basis as import relief.

The so-called orderly marketing agreement does have a legal basis in the 1974 Trade Act and is favored by U.S. negotiators. It establishes import levels with flexible yearly adjustments. But it creates domestic political problems for the Japanese because it can appear to set a legal precedent in trade talks with other countries.

One possible compromise is a formal agreement of one kind with an exchange of notes acknowledging different names for the same agreement.

The talks operate under something of a deadline, however. Mr. Carter has only 33 days left to decide on what import relief to offer U.S. firms which have been found to have been hurt by Japanese competition.

Kockums' Profit Fell 63 Per Cent in 1976

MALMO, Sweden, April 11 (Reuters).—Kockums AB, the shipping, machinery and computer company, today reported pre-tax profit of 33.8 million kronor (\$7.7 million) for 1976, down 63 per cent from 92.2 million kronor the previous year. Sales rose to 1.98 billion kronor. The annual report forecasts a decline in shipyard profit and an insignificant profit from machinery this year.



Supreme Court to Decide

Decision Nears on Du Pont Plan

Sign Seen of Decline of Family's Managerial Role

By Paul Lewis

WILMINGTON, Del. (NYT).—One of the richest families in the U.S. will soon learn whether it is going to become richer still. Sometime this spring the Supreme Court is expected to decide the legality of a complex and controversial plan by the Du Ponts of Delaware to dissolve a family-owned company called Christiana Securities. Its principal asset is a 28-per-cent controlling interest in the nation's largest chemical enterprise, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

If the court approves the plan, the Du Ponts will get their hands on the greater part of the roughly \$1.7-billion worth of Du Pont stock now locked up inside Christiana Securities and avoid some hefty capital-gains taxes besides.

But the plan to disband Christiana Securities is significant for other reasons too. Everyone concerned with the plan concedes that it is a sign of the Du Pont family's declining managerial role in the company its ancestors founded nearly 200 years ago.

Advocates of the plan say it would leave the chemical company better protected against a hostile takeover bid at a time when Arab investors are believed to have shown interest in buying some of the Du Pont family holdings.

The advocates also point out that it would bring the company a windfall profit of some \$55 million.

"The deal is in everybody's interests," says Irving Schapiro, who is only the second chairman of the chemical company from outside the ranks of the family.

"The Du Ponts have run out of managerial talent," he declared during a recent interview, referring to Irene du Pont Jr., the only one of the six Du Ponts on the board who is still active in daily management.

Recently several of the family scions have disqualified themselves in various ways. Pierre du Pont 4th prefers politics to business. He resigned from Congress last year to run successfully for governor of Delaware.

Another heir, Lamont du Pont Copeland Jr., wound up his business career in the bankruptcy courts some time ago with personal debts of \$62 million and assets of only \$25 million.

"Anyone who gets control of Christiana Securities gets control of Du Pont," Mr. Schapiro warned. After the big oil price rise in 1974, he recalled, "we had some fellows who said they represented Saudi Arabian interests nosing around Christiana."

They were sent packing. But Mr. Schapiro acknowledged that it would make good sense for oil-exporting countries to invest in the chemical industry, which uses their oil as a raw material.

Not everyone is as pleased as Mr. Schapiro with the Du Pont family's plan to dissolve Christiana Securities.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has given its blessing. But Lewis Murtaugh, a shareholder, asserts that "the deal is a windfall for the Du Pont family and bad news for ordinary shareholders in E.I. du Pont." He and some allies have fought the Christiana plan all the way to the Supreme Court.

The agreement he is challenging was negotiated in 1973 with senior members of the Du Pont family which owns 75 per cent of Christiana. The agreement provides for E.I. du Pont de Nemours to buy the assets of Christiana (mostly Du Pont stock) in exchange for its own shares but at a discount of 2.5 per cent on their value. The result would be a \$55-million profit for E.I. du

Pont, which Mr. Schapiro has called "the kind of money I like to see."

Mr. Murtaugh pointed out that traditionally the shares of Christiana Securities have sold at a discount of 10 to 20 per cent from the price of the Du Pont stock it owns, not the 2.5 per cent that shareholders are now being asked to pay.

The plan also would save the Du Ponts a substantial capital-

gains tax that would be due if they simply liquidated Christiana and turned over its Du Pont shares to stockholders.

Mr. Murtaugh also complains that by giving its own stock in exchange for Christiana's assets, E.I. du Pont would effectively be increasing the number of shares overhanging the market and that this would depress their value.

"I'm really against the merger," Mr. Murtaugh said, "but the only



Irving Schapiro

Investors Group Raises Bid for Irvine Co.

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, April 11 (NYT).—A group of investors says it has obtained financing to acquire the hotly contested Irvine Co. for \$302.9 million. The group includes Henry Ford 2d; Charles Allen Jr., Wall Street banker; Alfred Taubman, Detroit developer; and Joan Irvine Smith, heiress.

The announcement leaves the next move in a turbulent eight-month takeover battle to the Mobil Corp., which has a cash bid of \$282 million on the table and, for the moment, appears to have been outmaneuvered by Mrs. Smith.

The prize in the bidding war is Irvine Co.'s more than 70,000 acres of undeveloped land in suburban Orange County south of here. That area has become the nation's hottest residential real estate market.

Mobil began by bidding \$200 million for Irvine two years ago. The offer was accepted by trustees of the Irvine Foundation. The foundation owns a controlling 54.4 per cent of the company's stock.

But Mrs. Smith, who owns 22 per cent of the stock, blocked the projected sale with a lawsuit. She has filed more than a dozen lawsuits in a 20-year battle with the foundation.

Mrs. Smith, granddaughter of Mr. Irvine, contended that Mobil's offer was far below the land's market value. Last fall, as her suit was reaching court, a heated bidding contest erupted between Mobil, Cadillac Fairview Corp. of Toronto and a group led by Mr. Taubman and Mr. Allen. After weeks of seew-saw competition, one offer topping another, Mobil appeared to have won.

Then, on March 3, Mr. Taub-

man announced the formation of the new group of investors, called Taubman-Allyn-Irvine, that was working with Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco to raise cash for an offer of \$302.9 million, or \$36 a share. Under the plan, Mrs. Smith and two relatives who also own stock in Irvine Co. would take an equity position in the new group.

Banks Provide Cash

Mobil executives said at the time they were doubtful the group could raise the needed cash, but now Mr. Taubman says that Wells Fargo has assembled a consortium of banks to provide the money. The eight other banks are Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, Citibank, First National Bank of Boston, Seattle First National Bank, Security Pacific Bank, Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit and Bank of New York.

Retail Sales Rise Gives Stocks a Boost

Dow Average on Upside But Trading Is Slow

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).—A strong advance in U.S. retail sales during March helped stock prices extend Thursday's pre-holiday gain today but trading volume continued at a sluggish pace.

The market also received a push from Du Pont Co.'s first-quarter earnings estimate, which exceeds earlier Wall Street projections.

However, analysts noted the light New York Stock Exchange turnover of 17.65 million shares reflects fears by investors that inflation might accelerate, following the government's report last Thursday of a 13.3-per-cent annual rise in March wholesale prices.

Investors are now looking for assurances from President Carter's anti-inflation package, which the White House said will be unveiled on Friday.

In the news today, the government reported a 2.4-per-cent rise in March retail sales over last year's level. On an annual basis, the increase was 12 per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 5.22 to 924.10, near its high for the day. Advances, which had held better than a 2-to-1 lead over declines early in the session, held an 845-to-835 advantage at the final bell.

Du Pont rose 2 7/8 to 126 3/4. The company estimated first-quarter earnings at \$2.40 per share—up significantly from earlier Wall Street estimates.

Sears Roebuck rose 3/8 to 39. The company denied Wall Street rumors that its profit sharing fund would make major changes in its operations.

IBM, which was down more than 2 points at one time during the session, closed at 278 5/8, off 1 1/8, after the company announced plans to introduce a new product Thursday.

Among other gainers were Kerr-McGee, up 2 points at 63 1/4, and Philip Morris, up 1 1/4 at 55 1/4. Atlantic Richfield rose 1 1/4 to 54 3/4. ARA Services 2 1/4 to 41 1/4. Burroughs 1 1/8 to 92 7/8 and American Standard 1 5/8 to 29 3/4.

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Many Big Indonesian Firms Said to Be Facing Collapse

URTA, April 11 (NYT).—Indonesian officials played down reports of the state oil company's financial difficulties, saying they are threatening large numbers of Indonesia's private and business community collapse, with possibly effects on foreign banks and financial institutions doing business here.

The situation, according to banking sources, involves Indonesia's largest and most important business and, as at least three major banks and financial institutions in Hong Kong and elsewhere.

It was disclosed that five or more to the heyday of investment and expansion in this oil-rich country when Pertamina, the state company, and the signature of its president, Gen. Suharto, were as good as

the web of financial is still spreading, nearly as after Pertamina was to be bankrupt and unmet obligations incurred—and according to the sources, which did not identify—privately to the financial manipulation of Gen. Suharto and several financial operatives.

Under House Arrest

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244	28	GATX	22.50	2	29
245	28	GATX	22.50	2	29
246	28	GATX	22.50	2	29
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NEW YORK, April 11.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York:

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year-end
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	2.61	2.61
Cocoa 4 Santos, lb.	2.35	2.35
TEXTILES		
Printed 40-50 3 1/2, yd.	1.77	1.77
METALS		
Steel sheets (Pl.), ton	210.00	210.00
Iron 2 Pury, Phos., ton	210.00	210.00
Steel scrap 1 1/2 Pity	81.92	81.92
Lead spot, lb.	21	21
Copper elect., lb.	34	34
Aluminum 1010, lb.	1.11	1.11
2024, lb.	1.11	1.11
3003, lb.	1.11	1.11
5052, lb.	1.11	1.11
6061, lb.	1.11	1.11
7075, lb.	1.11	1.11
8000, lb.	1.11	1.11
9000, lb.	1.11	1.11
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9800, lb.	1.11	1.11
9900, lb.	1.11	1.11
10000, lb.	1.11	1.11

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu	1.10
Barley	bu	1.10
Oats	bu	1.10
Rye	bu	1.10
Maize	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.10
Beans	bu	1.10
Peas	bu	1.10
Lentils	bu	1.10
Chickpeas	bu	1.10
Flour	bu	1.10
Starch	bu	1.10
Sugar	lb	1.10
Coffee	lb	1.10
Tea	lb	1.10
Cocoa	lb	1.10
Rubber	lb	1.10
Latex	lb	1.10
Oil	lb	1.10
Gasoline	lb	1.10
Propane	lb	1.10
Heating oil	lb	1.10
Electricity	lb	1.10
Natural gas	lb	1.10
Coal	lb	1.10
Wood	lb	1.10
Paper	lb	1.10
Textiles	lb	1.10
Metals	lb	1.10
Gold	lb	1.10
Silver	lb	1.10
Platinum	lb	1.10
Palladium	lb	1.10
Rhodium	lb	1.10
Iridium	lb	1.10
Osmium	lb	1.10
Vanadium	lb	1.10
Niobium	lb	1.10
Tantalum	lb	1.10
Antimony	lb	1.10
Strontium	lb	1.10
Barium	lb	1.10
Caesium	lb	1.10
Francium	lb	1.10
Radium	lb	1.10
Actinium	lb	1.10
Thorium	lb	1.10
Protactinium	lb	1.10
Uranium	lb	1.10
Neptunium	lb	1.10
Plutonium	lb	1.10
Americium	lb	1.10
Cerium	lb	1.10
Lanthanum	lb	1.10
Praseodymium	lb	1.10
Neodymium	lb	1.10
Europium	lb	1.10
Gadolinium	lb	1.10
Terbium	lb	1.10
Dysprosium	lb	1.10
Ytterbium	lb	1.10
Lutetium	lb	1.10
Hafnium	lb	1.10
Tungsten	lb	1.10
Molybdenum	lb	1.10
Nickel	lb	1.10
Copper	lb	1.10
Aluminum	lb	1.10
Steel	lb	1.10
Iron	lb	1.10
Carbon	lb	1.10
Sulfur	lb	1.10
Phosphorus	lb	1.10
Potassium	lb	1.10
Sodium	lb	1.10
Calcium	lb	1.10
Magnesium	lb	1.10
Zinc	lb	1.10
Lead	lb	1.10
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Calcium	lb	1.10
Magnesium	lb	1.10
Zinc	lb	1.10
Lead	lb	1.10
Antimony	lb	1.10
Strontium	lb	1.10
Barium	lb	1.10

Amex Nationwide Trading (2 O'clock) April 11

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
Amex	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 200	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 400	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 600	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 800	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 1000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 1200	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 1400	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 1600	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 1800	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 2000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 2200	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 2400	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 2600	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 2800	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 3000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 3200	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 3400	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 3600	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 3800	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 4000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 4200	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 4400	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 4600	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 4800	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 5000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 5200	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 5400	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 5600	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 5800	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 6000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 6200	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 6400	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 6600	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 6800	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 7000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 7200	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 7400	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 7600	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 7800	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 8000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 8200	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 8400	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 8600	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 8800	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 9000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 9200	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 9400	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 9600	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 9800	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
Amex 10000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50

Strains Cause Iran to Curb Economic Growth

TEHRAN, April 11 (AP-DJ).—Iran is seeking to temper its economic boom as the nation pays for its rapid growth with acute growing pains.

These pains are reflected in strained utility services, shortages of trained manpower, bottlenecks in transportation and other areas, a flood of peasants to the cities, excessive and ill-planned spending by government agencies, and an inflation rate of 15.5 per cent.

Iran now realizes that forced-injections of more money would only create more inflation without curing bottlenecks. Priorities are being established in spending. Government ministries are staging economy drives.

"We must slow down to cruising speed," says Hassan Ali Mahran, governor of Iran's central bank.

If Iran were just another developing country, its problems might be of local interest only. But its population of 34 million makes it the most populous nation on the Gulf and its \$15 billion in annual imports makes it the area's biggest importer.

In addition, a strong and prosperous Iran can help stabilize the whole Mideast, upon which the industrial non-Communist world depends for petroleum.

Per-capita income has surged to the equivalent of \$1,600 from \$1,274 in 1973 and only \$466 in 1973; it is expected to reach \$3,000

in another 12 months. Gross national product at constant prices climbed 34 per cent in the Iranian calendar year ended March 20, 1974, 42 per cent in the like 1975 year, 17 per cent in the like 1976 and 13 per cent in the year ended last March 20.

Money, however, may become less plentiful in Iran. This year's budget is computed on the basis of exporting 4.6 million barrels of oil a day, well under last year's average of 5.4 million barrels a day, and oil income is estimated at \$19.5 billion, down from \$22 billion.

These estimates probably are much too low, but Mr. Mahran prefers "to be conservative." And even though this year's oil reve-

nues actually may exceed last year's, the total for the five-year development plan ending on March 20, 1978, probably will fall short by \$10 billion to \$12 billion from the originally forecast \$102 billion.

Cuts Are Ordered

Retrenchment has now been ordered by Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda. No major new projects are slated until the next five-year plan, with the intervening 13 months serving as a catch-up time for work already under way.

The rapid and uneven growth has led to many other problems. The biggest disparities probably lie between urban and rural areas. In 1974, the average income was 5.5 times higher in the cities, says Mehdi Semni, president of the Agricultural Development Bank. The gap may be wider now, and so peasants flock to the cities.

All utilities—electricity, telephones, water and gas—are strained by soaring demand. Port facilities were overwhelmed by imports through most of last year, and many ships waited three months to unload; and in Tehran and elsewhere, partially completed buildings wait months for plumbing equipment, metal door frames or elevators.

A government official gripes: "There is no point in achieving disordered growth, with its building facilities that can't operate because of shortages. We must concentrate upon those areas of our infrastructure that are still antiquated."

The budget for the current year and the new five-year plan, which starts next March, will both seek to do just that. While a relatively modest growth rate of about 10 per cent a year is projected, the stress will be put on infrastructure—the roads, ports, airfields, water supplies, power networks and other assets that form the economic base of any modern country. Railroads are to be double-tracked and electrified. Superhighways are planned between key cities.

Already, a dent is being made in port bottlenecks, but shortages of skilled labor hamper countless operations.

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 5.)

of opinion among bankers over how well accepted Euroyen bonds will be. The major points in favor are the speculative value of the yen and the desire by investors to diversify the currency content of their portfolios.

But some bankers argue that investors would do better to buy bonds in the domestic market, where returns are much higher. Proponents respond that when the Eurodollar market started, returns were also less than could have been had in the domestic market but the convenience of buying tax-free bonds in a familiar market was enough to get the market going.

But Euroyen critics say this argument does not hold. The major issuers in the Eurodollar market were U.S. corporate names that were no longer directly tapping the Eurodollar market, the critics say, and the maturities here were not available in the Canadian home market where maturities run to 30 years or longer.

And finally, the critics also question how wide a secondary market will develop in Euroyen issues, as the Japanese government has indicated that only three supranational bodies (the

ECB, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank) can denominate their Euroissuances in yen. Yet another envisaged problem is the fact that investors have been demonstrating lately that they have portfolios full of SIB and World Bank paper and are not eager to increase such holdings.

Also to be announced this week is the dollar-denominated issue for Volkswagen and the DM bond for New Zealand which is expected to be for seven years carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent.

Of the issues priced last week, Alean Australia performed the best. The \$125-million, 12-year loan was priced at 100 1/2 after the coupon had been reduced to 8 1/2 per cent and ended the week at 100-100 1/2.

Shikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries' \$45 million, five-year loan was priced at par with a coupon of 7 3/4 per cent but was quoted at 98 3/4-99 1/4. Privatbank's \$30-million, seven-year loan, priced at par, ended at 98 1/4-99.

Bolivia's \$15 million five-year loan, extendable for 10 years, was priced at par with a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent but finished at 98 3/4-99 1/4. Managers professed

to be surprised and pleased by investor response. They said the terms were generous and aimed at creating a favorable climate to enable Bolivia to return to the market.

In the DM sector, Sweden's 250-million-DM, seven-year notes were priced at 100 1/2 with a coupon of 6 1/2 per cent, but ended the week at 99 1/4-99 3/4. EIR-Norges's three-year loan, which was increased by 25 million DM to 125 million, was priced at par with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent and ended the week at 99 3/4-100 1/4.

Yields on Outstanding Bonds*

U.S. Dollar
International Institutions
Long term 8.26 %
Industrial, long term 8.28 %
Industrial, short term 7.73 %

Canadian dollar, medium term 8.71 %
French franc, long term 11.30 %
Unit of Account, long term 8.42 %

Market Turnover

Week Ended April 8

(millions of dollars)

Total Dollar \$617.5
Euroclear \$946.7
Euroclear \$946.7
Euroclear \$946.7

1902-1977

It was at the prompting of Benjamin Zeev Herzl, spiritual father of the Jewish State, that in 1902 Zaiman David Levonin set up the Anglo-Palestine Company in London. In 1903 the first branch opened in Jaffa. Seventy five years have passed since then. Three powers have governed the country, the coinage has changed from time to time, and the Bank has been known by two other names: the Anglo-Palestine Bank up to the establishment of the State and Bank Leumi le-Israel thereafter. (The word "Leumi" means "National").

As the first bank of the Jewish people in their land, it was natural for us to be partners in the building of the State, in its defence, its agriculture, its industry and its culture.

Ever since, we have always been ready and willing to serve the Nation and the Jewish people - any time, anywhere, in Israel or abroad.

We were the bankers of the emergent State, accompanying it on the first steps of Statehood. It is we who established the close ties of cooperation and good will with the world banking community, and we who, through our worldwide network of branches, have the means to preserve and strengthen these ties.

As the seventy fifth year of the Bank approaches, we look back on the past with pride. We are convinced that the wide experience we have gained during these years, alongside responsible management and a dynamic momentum of development, will continue to be valuable assets of the State. We thus look forward to the continued progress of our enterprise, within the framework of both national and public interest and the aims of a commercial bank.

David Ben-Gurion
Chairman of the Board

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE BANK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES as at 31st December, 1976

	31st December 1976	31st December 1975
Paid-up Capital of the Bank	57,043,000	44,921,000
Reserve for proposed distribution of Capitalization Shares	11,488,000	6,884,000
Capital Reserves and Earned Surplus	30,784,000	72,832,000
Capital Notes — Convertible into Shares of the Bank	149,236,000	127,458,000
Interest of Outside Shareholders	24,925,000	55,721,000
Capital Notes and Debentures issued by Subsidiaries — Convertible into Shares thereof	174,161,000	184,179,000
Non-Convertible Capital Notes and Bonds	42,090,000	38,865,000
Demanded Deposits	49,809,000	43,528,000
Time and Savings Deposits	110,187,000	95,816,000
Deposits and Loans from Banking Institutions	1,089,432,000	692,951,000
Deposits for the Granting of Loans	3,688,343,000	3,105,787,000
TOTAL DEPOSITS	1,203,147,000	1,054,455,000
Debtors Issues by Subsidiaries	5,984,922,000	4,253,215,000
Other Accounts	860,223,000	888,051,000
Liabilities on Account of Customers	6,845,145,000	5,741,274,000
Cash and Balances with Banks	2,491,578,000	1,232,058,000
Securities	146,930,000	134,518,000
Deposits with and Loans to the Government	526,845,000	560,057,000
Loans and Bills Discounted	9,333,756,000	7,905,430,000
Loans out of Deposits for the Granting of Loans	5,094,640,000	4,260,639,000
Other Accounts	95,258,000	72,929,000
Bank Premises and Equipment	56,728,000	48,225,000
Liabilities of Customers	9,333,756,000	7,905,430,000

Subsidiaries, branches and representative offices throughout the world:
New York, Chicago, Beverly Hills-Los Angeles, Miami, Cayman Islands, Bahamas, Toronto, London, Paris, Zurich, Geneva, Brussels, Frankfurt a/M, Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, Caracas, Johannesburg, Hongkong, Curacao - Netherlands Antilles

IN EUROPE:
LONDON, Head Office: Bank Leumi (U.K.) Ltd., 4-7 Woodstock Street, London W1A 2AF, England, Tel. (01) 629-1205, Telex 27119, Bankleumi LONDON W1.
PARIS: BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL (FRANCE) S.A., 30 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris 9e, France, Tel. 824-7410, 246-9272, Telex 660749, 660422, Bankleumi, Paris.
ZURICH, Head Office: 34 Claridenstrasse, CH-8022 Zurich, Switzerland, Tel. (01) 366722, Telex 52692 Cifco

Bank Leumi בנק לאומי
LE-ISRAEL B.M. לישראל בע"מ

A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is black and white, with black squares indicating non-letter positions. Numbers 1-71 are placed in the starting squares of the words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14				15						16	
17									18		
19						20				21	
		22			23	24		25		26	
27	28	29		30			31	32		33	
36			37		38				39		34
40				41				42			
43					44				45		
46					47				48		49
	50				51		52		53		
54	55			56		57	58		59		60
63			64				65	66			61
67					68						
69					70					71	

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Name _____

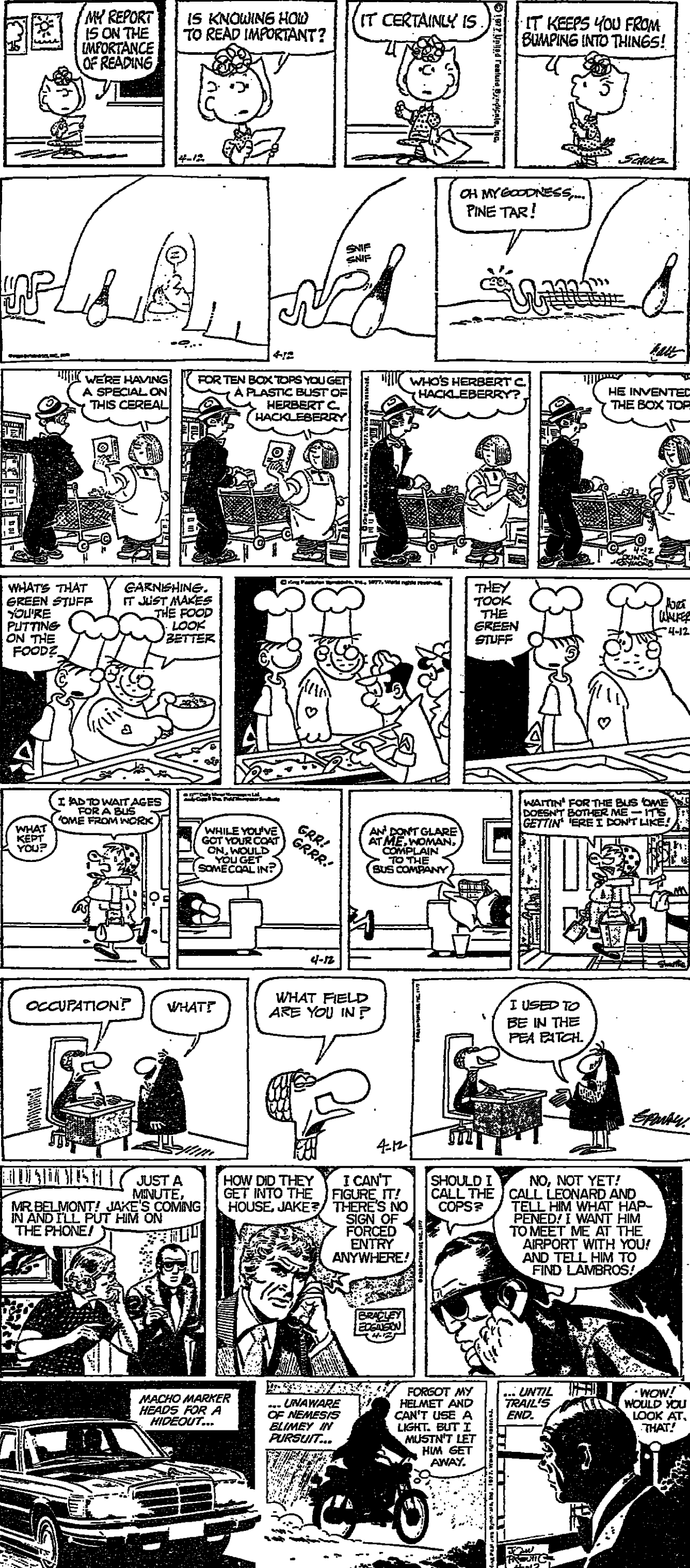
Address _____

City _____ Country _____

ALGARY.	6 F		MADRID	6 F	
AMSTERDAM	17	Clear	MILAN	13	Cloudy
ANKARA	1	Unavailable	MILAN	11	27 Cloudy
ATHENS	17	Cloudy	MONTEBELL	6	43 Clear
BELGRADE	8	46 Clear	MOSCOW	18	44 Clear
BERLIN	3	27 Variable	MURCIB	2	48 Clear
BUSSELS	46	Showers	NICE	13	55 Cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	48 Clear	OSLO	10	29 Snow
CASABLANCA	17	63 Clear	PRAGUE	4	39 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	19	48 Clear	ROME	10	20 Clear
COSTA D. SO.	17	63 Clear	SOFIA	10	29 Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50 Overcast	STOCKHOLM	3	27 Overcast
DUNDEE	18	48 Cloudy	TEHRAN	25	17 Fair
EDINBURGH	10	24 Storm	TEL AVIV	11	27 Clear
FRANKFURT	4	20 Variable	TIENTSIN	17	27 Cloudy
GENOVA	41	Showers	VIENNA	4	20 Rain
HELSINKI	3	27 Showers	VARSAWA	11	24 Clear
HONG KONG	10	Overcast	WATSON	20	27 Clear
HAS PALMAS	19	66 Showers	ZURICH	3	27 Snow
LONDON	19	Clear			
LONDON G.	17	Clear			
LOS ANGELES	11	67 Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada
at 1700 GMT, other: at 1230 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds Listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the F.F. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (tr)—quarterly; (l)—longevity.	
BANK LEYDSE RACE & Co. Ltd.	
(d) Barbados	SPF82
(d) Barbados	SPF82
(d) Groat	SPF80
(d) Groat	SPF80
RANQUE VAN KERST & CIE:	
— CSF Fund	SPF230
— Grosche Fund	SPF12
— Grosche Fund	SPF12
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
(w) Capital Int'l	\$17.71
(w) Capital Italia S.A.	\$7.63
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) Actions Suisses	SPF245
(d) Actions Suisses	SPF245
(d) C. Fonds-Bonds	SPF245
(d) C. Fonds-Bonds	SPF245
(d) Energie-Valor	SPF235
(d) Energie-Valor	SPF235
(d) Europe-World	SPF125
(d) Europe-World	SPF125
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
(d) Concentra	DM18.69
(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM77.10
FIDELITY:	
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$15.25
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$15.25
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$17.44
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$17.44
(w) Fidelity World Fd.	\$12.44
(w) Fidelity World Fd.	\$12.44
G.T. (GERMANY) LIMITED:	
(w) Berry Pac. Ltd.	\$35.63
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	\$3.99
JARDINE FLEMING:	
(w) Jardine Fund	\$75.25
(w) Jard East Asia	\$11.32
LYONDS INT. MCT. OF INT. GENEVA 11:	
(w) Lyons Int'l Growth	\$F141.59
(w) Lyons Int'l Income	\$F52
PROPERTY GROWTH OWERS, Ltd.:	
(w) Sterling Fund	\$119.33
(w) Sterling Fund	\$119.33
SEPRO:	
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	\$126.08
SOPID GEORGE GENEVA:	
(w) Securuss & Ex.	SPF154
(w) Securuss	SPF14
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
(d) America-Valor	SPF420
(d) America-Valor	SPF420
(d) Interval	SPF143.35
(d) Interval	SPF143.35
(d) Schweizer New Serf.	SPF229.50
(d) Schweizer New Serf.	SPF229.50
(d) Universal Fund	SPF230
(d) Universal Fund	SPF230
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
(d) Amica U.S. Sh.	SPF230
(d) Amica U.S. Sh.	SPF230
(d) Convert-Invest	SPF230
(d) Convert-Invest	SPF230
(d) Zurich Europe Gd.	SPF125
(d) Zurich Europe Gd.	SPF125
(d) Globinvest	SPF215
(d) Globinvest	SPF215
(d) Romanet-Invest	SPF150
(d) Romanet-Invest	SPF150
(d) Swiss South Afr. Sh.	SPF15
(d) Swiss South Afr. Sh.	SPF15
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
(d) Atlanticfonds	D-M14.15
(d) Atlanticfonds	D-M14.15
(d) Europa-Invest	D-M12.65
(d) Europa-Invest	D-M12.65
(d) Europa	D-M12.65
(d) Europa	D-M12.65
(d) Unipact	D-M25.40
(d) Unipact	D-M25.40
Other Funds	
(w) Alexander Fund	\$6.67
(w) Alexander Fund	\$6.67
(w) Austro. Seleco Fd.	\$12.27
(w) Austro. Seleco Fd.	\$12.27
(w) Brownlie	\$11.57
(w) Brownlie	\$11.57
(d) Capital Reinvest.	LP120.50
(d) Capital Reinvest.	LP120.50
(d) Clearview Offshore Fd.	\$67.50
(d) Clearview Offshore Fd.	\$67.50
(d) Convert. Pd. Int'l Certs.	\$11.57
(d) Convert. Pd. Int'l Certs.	\$11.57
(w) D.G. Govt. Bond Fd. N.Y.	\$12.54
(w) D.G. Govt. Bond Fd. N.Y.	\$12.54
(d) Dollar Fund	\$10.40
(d) Dollar Fund	\$10.40
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$10.40
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$10.40
(w) European Obligations	LP110.00
(w) European Obligations	LP110.00
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	\$138.97
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	\$138.97
(w) Fontaine Leche Fd.	SP104.00
(w) Fontaine Leche Fd.	SP104.00
(d) Formale Selectus Fd.	\$9.40
(d) Formale Selectus Fd.	\$9.40
(d) Frankf. Trust Internat.	DM57.22
(d) Frankf. Trust Internat.	DM57.22
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus. 57.22
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus. 57.22
(w) G.O.T. Govt. Pd. Int'l	\$11.57
(w) G.O.T. Govt. Pd. Int'l	\$11.57
(w) H.E.I.T. Robert	\$23.34
(w) H.E.I.T. Robert	\$23.34
(d) Iceland	\$9.34
(d) Iceland	\$9.34
(w) Intermarket Fund	\$121.05
(w) Intermarket Fund	\$121.05
(w) Int'l Bond Fund	\$9.35
(w) Int'l Bond Fund	\$9.35
(w) Int'l Securities Fund	\$9.35
(w) Int'l Securities Fund	\$9.35
(w) Invest Atlanticus	\$9.35
(w) Invest Atlanticus	\$9.35
(w) International Int'l Fd. S.A.	\$10.40
(w) International Int'l Fd. S.A.	\$10.40
(w) Japan Selectus Fd.	\$48.37
(w) Japan Selectus Fd.	\$48.37
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	LP110.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	LP110.00
(w) Kilmort. Beacon Int'l Fd.	\$10.40
(w) Kilmort. Beacon Int'l Fd.	\$10.40
(w) Leveraged Cas. Hold.	\$10.40
(w	



Reviewed by Colman McCarthy

ON a recent visit to east Tennessee, I traveled with a friend who had never been to Appalachia. A cosmopolitan, she came along reluctantly. She had heard the stories about mountaineers' distrust of outsiders and had no desire to be seen as another day-tripper in from the outlands for same gawking.

The opposite happened. In home after home, from one hollow to the next, mountaineers and women were gracious and nourishing hosts. They shared their table, their porch chairs and most touchingly, themselves. The richness of the people's interior lives, as well as their perceptions of beauty, a gathering of human culture, came across in a flow of open-hearted conversations. "We should have taped them," was the one lament my friend had on returning to Washington.

I have heard other outsiders say the same, but now we owe this to some insiders who did use their recorders. Since 1971, student and staff interviewers from a four-school consortium based at Alice Lloyd College in Pippa Passes, Kentucky, have been working on the Appalachian Oral History Project. Its end product, "Our Appalachia," is a reservoir of beauty, a gathering of about 60,000 words mostly by the voiceless who have seen their land torn apart by strip miners, their culture mocked by Hollywood, and their needs often ignored by Washington. Before it all goes under—and it is hard to see how the slide can be stopped unless the assaults to Appalachia soon stop—ask the mountain citizens know that they gave the rest of us a chance to listen.

What is heard here has been captured in few other books. The interviewers could have had no sense of it as they made their rounds, but a theme in the conversations was the powerful steel that is the foundation for so much of Appalachia's family life. Delphia Kamey, 71, raised in Marlowville, Conn., Kentucky, was the daughter of a man who "took in every little strange boy and fatherless girl that was around in the country. He'd keep them as long as they'd stay." The father, a poor man who cared for the poorer, was silently teaching his daughter the lessons of nurturing. When it was time for her to put her education to the test, she was ready. "Our first baby, I had German measles before he was born, and he was born deaf. They really wanted to get rid of the baby and I said, 'No, that's a sin,' and I wouldn't have that done for nothing in the world. They wanted to perform an abortion to take the baby because they said it would be born without any eyes or maybe without legs, or something like that. He was born early in the morning . . . and they wouldn't let me see him till real late in the evening because he was double-claft and one side of his face didn't develop. We didn't learn that he couldn't hear till we sent him to Louisville for a hospital. And I raised the child. Right there he sets, 49 years old right now."

It is a useless search to read through these pages looking for a "typical mountaineer." The horse-traders, teachers, miners, quilters, loggers and others speaking

to us typify no awareness that precious and those are beginning to closeness.

In the 1960s, busy being "discovered" from the VISTA program, they went in to be seen as poor, looking for poverty programs. In the 1970s, it is because their crews are gone in the hollows are discovering don't think any says Hester, "Many Kentucky 'have' idea of the kind daddy and grand they did they preciated them brought up as s our wants and concern us. After mature you realize ple wrote, "have what they stood."

"Our Appalachia" a treasure, to be as read. My hope it will go beyond than a few mount and become cause the kind a appeared and time, not merely the past several ample. Appalachia been coming to testify before committees on strip voices raised against violence and gr unviolated in the until Governor appeared and prince want but ing mountain to to him as a w coal production. Appalachia. Rocket coal companies is this faith may mountains, but citizens in "Our discuss strip mi more than the strip mining, s of Floyd County, appeared and taking away the what is going to people who live looked over Flo Knott, and Pile Letcher County damage that s doing? What are on when the co What are they go Where am I, and children? What's for my kids."

We can read " and think it is old days, when worked by mule womenfolk made. But is it, as Mr. about tomorrow's Appalachians, are worried about as levelers of m words are quote and not those amid the muck. "I guess I have cludes Richard Banner, North Ca Appalachians pr seemed to me to be, normal, or social, spiritual problem. is greed."

For now, at le chians are tak enemies, not s the old silence the only seen as hill ness. To ignore sensible voices i beauty of the makes it easier fo of Appalachia to crations they ha so crudely, begun.

Colman McCurt o of the editorial p Washington Post ing book is "The Game."

© The Washi

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.


HEMITY
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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CORUS
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

NUGMIP
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

BEEKAT
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Print the surprise answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | **Jumbles:** REBEL APRON THEORY BENIGN
Answer: Give her this kind of ring and save money!—TELEPHONE

South brought home a tricky
three no-trump game on the
disarmed deal. He opened with
one no-trump, and reached three
no-trump by a normal Stayman
auction. West saw no future in
the spade suit, and tried the
effect of leading the heart jack.
South ducked twice, and at the
third trick East shifted to a
club.

Four rounds of spades were
played, and East had to make

NORTH
♠ Q 1
♥ A K 5 2
♦ A J 6 5
♣ 10 9 2

EAST
♠ 7 3
♥ Q A J 10 9
♦ K X 2
♣ A 8 7 6 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ AK 10 4
♥ 7 5 2
♦ 10 4 3
♣ A K Q

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid-
ding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
3 ♠	Pass		

West led the heart jack.

two discards. H
siderable difficu
with one club sh
South then cashed
club winners to r
ing.

NORTH
♠ 7 3
♥ A K 5 2
♦ A J 6 5
♣ 10 9 2

WEST
♠ 8 4
♥ Q
♦ C
♣ Q 9 7

SOUTH
♠ 10 6 5 2
♥ A K 5 2
♦ 10 4 3
♣ A 8 7 6 4

When South led
the ace, East was
he played low, he
to give dummy a
the finish. He t
ped the king, allou
clater to contin
West scored the
and a spade winn
concede a diamon
take the finish.

هكذا عن الأصل

Watson Outlasts Nicklaus for Masters Golf Title

By John S. Radosta

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 11 (UPI)—Tom Watson stood off a late-afternoon charge yesterday by Jack Nicklaus and won the 41st Masters by two strokes. Watson shot a 67, five under par for the Augusta National Golf Club, for a 73-hole 278, or 12 under par. Watson's winning hole was the 17th, where he ran in a 20-foot putt for a birdie to break a tie with Nicklaus. After sinking the putt he did a war dance around the green, much the same as the one Nicklaus performed two years ago, when he won the Masters with a birdie putt on the 18th.

Nicklaus widened the gap with a bogey on the 18th hole, where he put his approach into a green-side bunker, and he finished with a six-under-par 68—278, two shots behind.

Watson won the right to wear the traditional green jacket that symbolizes a Masters champion-

ship. This is his second major title. He won the British Open in 1975 and he won two tournaments in succession earlier this season, the Crosby and the San Diego Open.

Rik Massengale, winner of the Desert Classic in January, was Watson's playing partner on this final day, and he finished with 70—280, eight under par. He was tied there with Tom Kite, who had made a sensational attempt to catch up. Kite scored a 67 Massengale was Watson's principal pursuer for the first 11 holes of the final round, but bogies on the 10th and 11th dropped him back at about the time Nicklaus was beginning to make his move.

At first it looked as though the finale would be Watson and Massengale to the wire. They duplicated shot for shot through the 11th, when Massengale fell back with a bogey.

Watson started the round at

Triumphs by Two Strokes

seven under par and he parred the first four holes. Massengale birdied the second hole and tied with Watson at seven under.

The excitement began at the fifth hole, where Watson started a string of four birdies. As Watson saved par from the edge of the green on the 11th, Massengale was wide and needed three shots to get down. That made Watson 10 under par and Massengale 8 under.

Chugging Along

Meanwhile, Nicklaus, paired with Ben Crenshaw immediately ahead of Watson and Massengale, was chugging along. He started the day at four under par and immediately birdied the first two holes to reach six under. At that point he was only a shot behind Watson.

But then he appeared to lose

his momentum, taking pars on three through seven. Nicklaus then birdied the eighth and pulled to 7 under par—this was when Watson was at 11 under after his hot streak. He parred the ninth and then birdied No. 10, the same hole Watson was to bogey a few minutes later.

The 11th, a par 4 of 445 yards, was critical for Nicklaus. He hit his approach a bit too hard and it rolled into a shallow bunker behind the green. The exit was difficult because there was the danger of going to the other side of the green into a water hazard. Nicklaus played it out safely, about 12 feet from the hole. And then he sank the putt to save his par.

On the par-3 12th, the shortest and meanest hole on the course, Nicklaus hit an easy 7-iron to 10

feet from the pin and made the putt for a birdie. As he was sinking that putt, Watson could see it from beside the 11th green as he was lining up his putt from off the edge. He saw Nicklaus' putt drop. That birdie put Nicklaus at nine under par, a shot behind Watson.

Duel Begins

From this point, it became a fight between Watson and Nicklaus, playing in separate twosomes, with Nicklaus up front. Nicklaus bagged a birdie-4 on the difficult 13th hole to tie Watson at 10 under par. But then Watson birdied the 13th, too, to move up to 11 under.

Watson fell to 10 under with a bogey on 14 and tied it up again. Nicklaus birdied the par-5 15th, the one guarded by a pond in front of the green, and Watson birdied it, too.

Thus, what started as a Watson-Massengale show turned into

a Watson-Nicklaus duel. Others played a part now and then but they were never quite close enough to threaten. Tom Kite shot a five-under-par 67 to finish at 280, or eight under par. Hale Irwin shot a 68 to finish at 282, six under.

Crenshaw threw it away from the start. He had one of his wild days without the benefit of his super scrambling. He took bogeys on the second and third holes to slip to five under par, and from there on he was out of contention.

LEADING SCORERS

Tom Watson	540.000 70-59-70-67-276
Jack Nicklaus	20.000 70-70-70-70-280
Tom Kite	11.500 70-70-70-67-280
Rik Massengale	11.500 70-70-70-70-280
Hale Irwin	11.500 70-70-70-70-282
Lee Trevino	10.500 70-71-69-69-284
David Graham	10.500 70-71-72-68-284
Hubert Green	8.500 67-70-72-71-285
Ray Floyd	8.500 71-73-71-71-285
Ben Crenshaw	8.500 71-69-69-71-285
Don January	8.500 69-70-69-71-285
Gene Littler	8.500 71-73-69-73-285
John Schles	8.500 71-73-69-73-285

Rookie Beats A's

Oakland and Minnesota Split Twinbill

ND, April 11 (UPI)—Gmeyer snuffed out an rally in the seventh inning to preserve rookie rmodsgard's first major story as Minnesota de- A's, 7-1, in the second a doubleheader. The he first game, 9-6, be- come Gross's three RBI by Dick Allen.

year-old Thormodsgard if organized baseball in roated a 6-9 record with the Class A California

League last season. He was invited to the Twins' spring training camp and impressed manager Gene Mauch enough to earn a spot on the 25-man roster.

Aside from giving the A's a run in the first inning, Thormodsgard was in complete command until loading the bases with one out in the seventh. But Burmeier came on to get Rodney Seot to fly out and Mitchell Page to ground out.

The A's victory in the first game went to George (Doc) Medich, who allowed 10 hits and walked 6. Losing pitcher Pete

Redfern gave up 8 of the A's runs but only two were earned.

Indians 19, Red Sox 9.

At Boston, Buddy Bell and Duane Kuiper each drove in three runs with a pair of hits in the eighth inning to highlight a 13-run rally that carried Cleveland to a record-setting 19-9 rout of the Red Sox.

With the game tied, 3-3, the Indians sent 17 batters to the plate in the eighth and collected 10 hits, 9 walks and were helped by a Red Sox error. Boston relief pitcher Bill Campbell was tagged with his second loss.

Angels 12, Mariners 5

At Seattle, Joe Rudi drove in five runs with a grand-slam homer and a double to spark California to a 12-5 rout of the Mariners and give left-hander Frank Tanana his second victory of the season.

Rudi hit his grand slam in the first inning off starter Glenn Abbott, then added a run-scoring double in the sixth. Ron Jackson, Bob Jones and Don Baylor also hit solo homers.

Braves 6, Astros 0

At Houston, Rowland Office and Jerry Roster each collected three hits and Atlanta right-hander Dick Ruthven fired a seven-hit shutout to defeat the Astros, 6-0. The Braves strung together five straight singles in the second to score three runs off starter and loser Mark Lemongello. Atlanta added two more runs in the fifth with three singles. Office's single in the sixth after Pat Rocco's double drove home a sixth run.

Giants 8, Dodgers 4

At Los Angeles, Ed Halicki scored his fifth straight victory over a three-season period when he and Randy Moffitt pitched San Francisco to an 8-4 victory over the Dodgers.

Halicki was backed by a 13-hit attack that included home runs by Darrell Evans and Larry Herndon. Halicki also contributed a pair of singles before being relieved in the ninth by Moffitt.

Padres 12, Reds 4

At Cincinnati, Dave Winfield hit a pair of two-run doubles to pace a 15-hit attack and rookie Bob Shirley struck out 11 in his major league debut to lead San Diego to a 12-4 rout of the Reds. Shirley, with only a year of pro experience behind him, limited the Reds to four hits and walked four in 8 2/3 innings.

Dale Murray was pounded for five hits, including a two-run double by Doug Rader, as the Padres added their final four runs in the eighth inning.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore Orioles	10	1	.909	0
Seattle Mariners	9	2	.818	1
Los Angeles Angels	8	3	.727	2
Minnesota Twins	7	4	.636	3
California Angels	6	5	.545	4
San Francisco Giants	5	6	.455	5
San Diego Padres	4	7	.364	6
Philadelphia Phillies	3	8	.273	7
Atlanta Braves	2	9	.182	8
St. Louis Cardinals	1	10	.091	9

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia Phillies	10	1	.909	0
San Francisco Giants	9	2	.818	1
Los Angeles Dodgers	8	3	.727	2
San Diego Padres	7	4	.636	3
Atlanta Braves	6	5	.545	4
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Monday

into Is Aided Detroit Balk

TO, April 11 (UPI)—pitcher Dave Rozema me a run today to tri- pur-run seventh inning ried the Toronto Blue a 5-3 victory over the Tigers.

3-1, the Blue Jays air comeback when Al opened the seventh with Woods moved to third le by Dave McKay and en Rozema, making his or league appearance,

Auto Rally Won

ed in Escort

EL, April 11 (UPI)—on Waldegard won the safari auto rally today, off late challenges from vers.

sard and co-driver Hans is in a Ford Escort led of the 6,000-kilometer ick began Thursday.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore Orioles	10	1	.909	0
Seattle Mariners	9	2	.818	1
Los Angeles Angels	8	3	.727	2
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LD FILEUP—Umpires Paul Runge (left) and Lee Weyer (right) try to break up between Braves' Dick Ruthven (40) and Astros' Cliff Johnson, who was ejected.



Baseball Diamonds Bejeweled With Neo-Rich

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI)—Fifty years after his heyday, Babe Ruth still is considered the greatest baseball player who ever lived, but his top salary of \$80,000 a year would hardly qualify him as much more than a bench-warmer with the salaries being paid in the major leagues today.

The average salary for players in this year's opening day lineup, according to a UPI survey, was \$85,149.19. And high as that figure is, it falls below the average professional basketball player's salary.

The last time basketball took a reading, the average player's yearly earnings came to \$108,000. Baseball's highest paid players,

based on salary alone, are Joe Morgan of Cincinnati, Mike Schmidt of Philadelphia and Gary Matthews of Atlanta, all at the \$400,000-a-year level.

Rose Is Fourth

Pete Rose, who finally signed his contract on the eve of opening day after a prolonged wrangle with the Reds, is right behind Morgan, Schmidt and Matthews in fourth place with \$350,000 and Steve Garvey of the Dodgers rounds out the first five with \$330,000.

Ten players in the majors are making \$250,000 a year or better, the UPI survey shows, while at the other end of the scale only 13 players in this year's opening

day lineups were at the \$129,000 level, the major league minimum. The National League seems to pay its players better than the American League.

Using the opening day starting lineups, the National League averaged \$1,008,416 in salaries per team, while the American League averaged \$820,265, even though each AL team had 10 players in its lineup because of the designated hitter; NL teams have only 9.

As a team, again going strictly by the starting lineups, the Reds' players are the highest paid with their \$1.7 million total.

Total salary for the 10 starting players in the Yankees' opening day lineup was \$1,495,000. That

figure includes pitcher Jim (Catfish) Hunter (\$300,000). Four other Yankee pitchers are earning more than \$120,000 apiece.

Other Payments

The four are Don Gullett (\$180,000), Ed Figueroa (\$150,000), Ken Holtzman (\$150,000) and Sparky Lyle (\$120,000). None of the salary figures include deferred payments or any other side arrangements.

Lumping all those considerations together, the Yankees have the highest payroll of any club in the majors, which would logically follow considering the \$3 million Reggie Jackson received and the \$2 million Gullett got.

The Yankees' chief rivals in the AL East, the Boston Red Sox, have seven regular starters earning in the six-figure bracket. Their Red Sox starting lineup totals \$1,340,000.

Second to the Reds in the National League are the Dodgers, with a \$1,445,000 total.

Toronto and Cleveland were the only clubs without a six-figure salaryed player in their opening-day lineups, although pitcher Wayne Garland of the Indians, who signed as a free agent, receives \$225,000 a year.

Final NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia 76ers	50	32	.610	0
Boston Celtics	48	34	.585	2
N.Y. Knicks	40	42	.485	10
Buffalo Braves	30	52	.366	20
N.Y. Nets	22	60	.268	28

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland Trail Blazers	49	33	.595	0
Washington Bullets	44	38	.537	5
San Antonio Spurs	44	38	.537	5
Cleveland Cavaliers	42	40	.513	7
New Orleans Pelicans	33	49	.402	16
Atlanta Hawks	31	51	.379	18

WESTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver Nuggets	50	32	.610	0
Denver Nuggets	44	38	.537	6
Chicago Bulls	44	38	.537	6
Kansas City Royals	40	42	.485	10
Indiana Pacers	30	52	.366	20
Memphis Grizzlies	22	60	.268	28

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles Lakers	51	29	.636	0
Portland Trail Blazers	49	33	.595	2
Golden State Warriors	44	38	.537	7
Seattle SuperSonics	40	42	.485	10
Phoenix Suns	34	48	.413	16

Sunday's Results	W	L	Pct	GB
New York 144, Detroit 126 (White 20, Francis 20, Schell 21, Ford 26, Moyer 21)				
Washington 121, Philadelphia 121 (Carter 20, Hayes 21, Brant 21, Fries 17)				
Los Angeles 120, Buffalo 94 (Holland, Gilmore 16, Dandridge 32, Smith 17, Los Angeles 112, Seattle 104, Washington 104, Milwaukee 104, Acland-Jabbar 28, Allen 27)				
Boston 113, Cleveland 105 (White 20, Cowen 27, Carr 42, Walker 16)				
Milwaukee 122, San Antonio 125 (Winters 30, Moyer 21, Gervin 21, Koon 21)				
Phoenix 127, N.Y. Nets 104 (D'Amico 18, Lee 21, Boston 22, Hawks 18)				

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